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# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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AN ASTOR IN LANCASTER COUNTY.
LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE VARIOUS WARS.
MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.
IN MEMORIAM.
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1914.
LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.
SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.
TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

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LANCASTER, PA.
1914.

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# AN ASTOR IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Many years since a German family, consisting of a man by the name of Fessler, his wife, and two children, named Jacob and Susan, drifted into Bainbridge, where they located, but no one knew from whence they came. They located in a small stone house, which was standing a few years since, at the extreme Northern end of one of the village streets. The husband appeared to be without trade or occupation. The wife was a practical spinner, but did not seem to use her abilities; in fact, the family was shiftless. The son was simple-minded.

Between 1830 and 1840, it is claimed, while Mrs. Fessler, with a lighted candle, was hunting for her bottle of spirits hid among some tow in her low garret, the spinning material was suddenly ignited and she was burnt to death. She was buried in a small old-time burying ground about one-fourth of a mile north of Bainbridge. What became of her husband is not known. This Mrs. Fessler claimed she was a sister of John Jacob Astor, the New York millionaire.

There also resided in Bainbridge at the same time Yorick Sherer, who died shortly prior to 1878. He came from Baden, and claimed that he knew Mr. Astor in the old country, as well as the Fessler family, and, as he re-

# AN ASTOR IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

lated later in life, after consulting my grandfather, Henry Haldeman (1787–1849), from his desire to assist the Fesslers in their poverty and also to renew his acquaintance with Mr. Astor, he made a trip to New York, traveling on foot. Upon arriving there he hunted up Mr. Astor, but that gentleman refused to recognize him or admit the sister's claimed relationship. Sherer, thoroughly angered and indignant at Mr. Astor's actions, as he stated, freely expressed his views to the latter on his treatment and then returned to Bainbridge, where he repeated his story. Shortly afterwards, however, a regular annuity was received by my grandfather from Mr. Astor to be paid to Mrs. Fessler, which was continued for some years.

After the death of Mrs. Fessler, Mr. Astor sent for the daughter, Susan, to come to New York to be educated. A Mr. Crider, a farmer near Bainbridge, took charge of her to Philadelphia, from where he sent her to New York. Rumor claims she soon tired of her new life and remained but a short time. What became of her was never learned here.

The son, Jacob, for years after his mother's death, wandered around the neighborhood. He lived one entire season under the roots of an overturned tree along the banks of the Susquehanna near my grandfather's residence at Locust Grove, and died there. He was buried midway between Locust Grove and the Haldeman lime kilns, a short distance below.

The late John Wiley, who owned and resided at Locust Grove in later years, was familiar with many of these circumstances. Having heard

his father, John Wiley, relate the same, to whom Mr. Sherer had described his New York journey, desiring to confirm the details, wrote to my uncle, the late Prof. S. S. Haldeman (1812–1880), my grandfather's eldest child, and received the following reply:

"Chickies, Lan'r Co., Pa.,
"28 May, 1868

"John Wiley, Esq'r,

"Dear Sir:

"Upon returning from Philadelphia I find your letter of the 13th inst. Your impressions about the Fesslers are correct, although I do not recollect the fact you mention about the eagle. They had two children, Jacob and Susan. Mrs. Fessler was burnt to death. She was an Astor, or, as she pronounced it in Pennsylvania-German 'Ashtor.' She was proud of her dignity and would assert it by saying: 'Ich will dich wisse' lasse das ich ein Ashtor bin!' (I will let you know I am an Astor.)

"My father paid her annuity from Mr. Astor, her brother. The family was improvident and not up to the level of the ordinary German population.

"My mother's piano was made by Astor, of London, a brother of the New York Astor.

"Yours truly,
"S. S. HALDEMAN."

The eagle's nest referred to was on a tall tree near my grandfather's residence, and it is said the simple-minded son, Jacob, shot the eagle which had its nest there, making my grandfather very angry.

Prof. Haldeman was very careful

in his statements and never put anything in writing unless positive of all the facts. I had the same information from my father, Cyrus S. Haldeman (1825–1892), who attended to my grandfather's business affairs and was his executor.

# LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE VARIOUS WARS.

In all the wars of our country Lancaster county was always among the first to respond.

In 1744 a company was raised in the Conestoga Valley for defense against the French in the war of France and Spain with England.

Two companies were raised in Lancaster county, by the King's command, out of 400 men from the province of Pennsylvania, called in service on June 9, 1746, to be employed in concert with the regular forces in the immediate reduction of Canada, then belonging to France.

In 1747-8 there were two regiments in Lancaster county, comprising thirty-two companies, commanded by Colonels Thomas Cookson and Benjamin Chambers. They were militia, and called "Associated Regiments."

In the French and Indian War of 1754 Lancaster county responded promptly. I could not find the number of enlisted men, but as there were forty-seven commissioned officers, the proportion of enlisted men for the population of that period must have been more than fair.

In the War of the Revolution, so soon as the people of Lancaster county learned of the Boston trouble they at once commenced preparations and publicly expressed their feelings at a meeting held in Lancaster in June, 1774, at which representatives were present from nearly all the towns or townships in the county. This meant

# LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE VARIOUS WARS.

treason to the English crown. Two companies of "expert riflemen" were formed, and, without waiting for the other seven comprising the Pennsylvania battalion, they marched to the seat of war, arriving at Cambridge, Mass., early in July, 1775, where they rendered efficient service and were highly complimented. How many from Lancaster county joined the Continental army I have been unable to discover. I have seen the names of 577 in the regular forces, but there were many more who entered active service during the urgent calls of 1776, 1777 and 1778, taking part in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Long Island and Monmouth, and as members of the "Flying Camp," of which the muster rolls have never been published, also in the various campaigns in New York and New Jersey. Some authorities claim there were thirty companies of about 2,500 men.

In the war of 1812-15 with England, I find 830 names credited to Lancaster county, but there were probably some who joined the army elsewhere and were not credited to the county.

In the Mexican War of 1846-48, many entered the service from Lancaster county, of which I have not been able to see the muster rolls, but it is known that a considerable number joined various commands at Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and other points or rendezvous, and probably were so credited.

In the Civil War of 1861-5, Lancaster county responded when the news was received that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon. I find by my own actual count of the muster rolls of various organizations in the United States service the names of 11,925 credited to the county, and I know there were many more for which the county did

not receive credit, who joined regiments at other and larger places. From my personal knowledge, I know this to be the fact with entire companies.

In the War with Spain, of 1898, Lancaster county responded promptly. Three companies, one from Lancaster and two from Columbia, served in Porto Rico with the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel D. B. Case, of Marietta. In addition to this seventy from Lancaster county, of whom sixty-five were from Marietta, joined Company I, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Wrightsville, York county. About 400 entered the service from Lancaster county, all that the Government would accept.

# Minutes of January Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan 2, 1914.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the regular meeting place in the Smith free library building. In the absence of President Steinman, Mr. L. B. Herr filled the chair.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented her monthly report, as follows:

Bound Volumes Received:—Library of Congress Report, 1913; Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1912.

Magazines and Pamphlets — Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society; Records of the American Catholic Historical Society; Papers of the Lebanon County Historical Society; Battle of Hanover and article on Newspapers of York, from George R. Prowell; Classification Catalogue from Library of Congress; Safeguards of American Democracy, from the New York Historical Society; Reminiscences, by Manlove Hayes, from J. B. Long; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special donations were as follows: Maps of the "Life of Washington," containing, also, subscribers' names, 1807; Bridges' Atlas of Lancaster County (two copies); Atlas of Pennsylvania, 1872, from M. T. Garvin. Three books of the United States Fish

Commission, which contain drawings of Mrs. Mary M. Hildebrant, and bequeathed to the Historical Society in her will.

Miss Bausman also presented her annual report, which will be found in full in this issue of the pamphlet.

The secretary, Mr. C. B. Hollinger, presented his annual report, which stated that there has been a gratifying increase in the membership, which is nearing the three hundred mark, and that the work of the society is attracting attention all over this country as well as in foreign climes. He predicted another successful year's work. The secretary's report will be found in full in this issue of the pamphlet.

The annual report of the treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, was presented and read. It showed the society's finances to be in good condition. On motion, a committee, composed of D. F. Magee, H. C. Slaymaker and Miss Martha B. Clark, was appointed to audit the treasurer's accounts.

The secretary was directed to draw orders for the annual appropriation to the librarian of $25 for the purchase of books and for the payment of the insurance premium of the society's belongings.

The following were elected to membership: D. H. Sensenig, of this city; Mrs. John Scott, of Philadelphia; Samuel S. Symons, of Marietta; H. C. Symons, of Millersville, and John G. Zook, of Lititz.

These names were proposed for membership: Mrs. A. M. Breneman, 213 North West End avenue, this city; Miss Helen E. Myers, of Mt. Joy; Harvey N. Hurst, 27 East Orange street, this city; Frank S. Everts, 102 South Ann street, this city.

The officers of the society who served during the year 1913, were, on

motion, re-elected for the year 1914. The list will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Dr. J. B. Lincoln, of this city, who had been announced to read a paper on "Churchtown," was unable to be presnt, and instead two papers submitted by Horace L. Haldeman were read by the secretary. The subjects were "An Astor in Lancaster County" and "Lancaster County in the Various Wars."

They were referred to the executive committee for publication.

It was announced that the annual meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies would be held at Harrisburg on Thursday, January 14.

There being no further business, the society adjourned.

# In Memoriam.

Sketches of the members of the Society who passed away during the year 1913 were prepared by the Secretary. They are as follows:

## CAPT. SAMUEL L. HARTMAN.

Capt. Samuel L. Hartman, one of the best known citizens of Lancaster, and an active member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, died January 23, 1913. Born in East Hempfield township, November 23, 1832, he entered the store of the late Christopher Hager, in this city. In 1855 he took a position as an express messenger on the Missouri river, and to inland points on the frontier. This occupation was accompanied with very great risks to personal safety, and required men of fearless courage. All of the express business was conducted by personal carriers, by boat, horse and wagon or horseback. Captain Hartman was often compelled to "rough it," in the sternest sense of that term. He figured in several thrilling hold-ups, but it was a matter of great satisfaction and no little pride for him to be able to declare that in his long service as a messenger not a single parcel of goods that was entrusted to his care was ever lost or stolen. Captain Hartman had a brilliant war record, his first enlistment having been with the First Kansas Brigade. Later, he assisted in the protection of the National Capital under Gen. James Love. After this service Captain Hartman enlisted in Company E, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Captain Hambright being commissioned a Second Lieutenant. His gallantry won him promotions to First Lieutenant and later a Captaincy. He served on the staff of General Rousseau, the brilliant Kentuckian, who commanded the division under which the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, "Lancaster's Own," fought with such great bravery and terrible loss at Perryville. For quite a lengthy period, also, he was the personal aide of Gen. George H. Thomas in his campaign in Tennessee. Captain Hartman remained in the service until the fall of the Confederacy in 1865, when he was discharged with honors. He was a member of the First M. E. Church and took pride in the fact that he was a member of the American Peace Society, was greatly interested in forestry, and was a member of the American Forestry Association. He also was deeply concerned in the affairs of the local Y. M. C. A.

Captain Hartman remembered the Historical Society in his will, many valuable curios and documents having been left to this organization.

## DR. E. O. LYTE.

Dr. Eliphalet Oram Lyte, for twenty-five years principal of the Millersville State Normal School, and known throughout the entire United States as one of its leading educators, entered into rest January 3, 1913, in this city, where he had been living since his retirement from the head of the Normal School. He was born June 29, 1842, in Bird-in-Hand, his early education being secured in the rural schools. He graduated from Millersville School in 1868, and immediately afterwards became a member of the faculty. In 1887 he assumed the principalship, succeeding Prof. B. F. Shaub, of this city. In 1878 Franklin and Marshall College invested Dr. Lyte with the degree of Master of Arts, and again, in 1887, with that of Doctor of Philosophy. Some distinguished honors came to Dr. Lyte. In 1891 he was President of the Pennsylvania Teachers' Association. In 1899 he had the high honor of election to the presidency of the National Educational Association, of which he was a life member and also for a number of years a director. He was also a member of the American Academy of Political Science. As even a greater honor in Dr. Lyte's judgment than his election to the presidency of the National Educational Association was his selection as Judge of the Educational Exhibit at the World's Fair at St. Louis, in which the choice was made from those who were regarded as the most eminent educators in this country and abroad. Dr. Lyte took a deep interest in Masonry, in which he held a thirty-third degree. He also was a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Sons of the Revolution, and was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society for many years. He served in the Civil War, with a brilliant record. Dr. Lyte was an author of wide reputation, and in this direction he leaves, as one of his principal memorials, a collection of text books that served, perhaps more than anything else, to enhance his reputation. His works on language, bookkeeping and music are widely known, and are employed in many schools. He had a marked gift for music and wrote both words and music for a number of popular songs, mostly of a patriotic nature.

## MRS. MARY S. P. C. BAUMGARDNER.

Mrs. Mary S. P. C. Baumgardner, widow of Henry Baumgardner, an active member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, passed away February 6, 1913, on the eve of her eighty-eighth birthday anniversary. She was an active figure in the social life of the city, delighted in entertaining her wide circle of friends, a role for which her bright intellect and proclivities made her peculiarly adapted. She was one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church. Her first husband was Jay Cadwell, one of Lancaster's foremost citizens in industrial and political circles. He built the Cadwell House which has just been torn down to make way for a modern hotel.

## WALTER M. FRANKLIN, ESQ.

Walter M. Franklin, Esq., one of the best known residents of Lancaster, met a tragic death on Friday, June 27, 1913. He was on a business trip to Slatington, Pa., when he was thrown from a Philadelphia and Reading Railroad train and instantly killed. The deceased was born in this city April 28, 1851, being a son of the late Hon. Thomas Emlen Franklin, who was Attorney General of Pennsylvania in 1851. The late deceased was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1872, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the Lancaster Bar June 18, 1875. For many years he was identified with various business enterprises in Lancaster city and county, and was one of the promoters of the city's first trolley roads. He served one term as District Attorney of the county and was for years President of the Lancaster, Oxford and Southern Railroad, and at the time of his death was President of the Steinman Hardware Company. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to that institution and Franklin and Marshall Academy. He was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church. The deceased was solicitor, for a number of years, of the Farmers' Trust Company, and was President of the Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike Company. He gave some attention to historical matters and was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

## JOHN D. SKILES.

John D. Skiles, the venerable banker, passed away suddenly on Saturday, October 18, 1913, at his home on North Duke street. He was one of Lancaster's foremost citizens, connected with many of its public institutions and, in his sixty years of business life, saw many material changes in his home city. He was born in Leacock township, April 29, 1829, and began his business career as a clerk in a rural store. His first experience in this city, where he was subsequently destined to become a leading factor in various walks of life, came in 1845, when he secured a position with Michael Peiper, a grocer. After five years in this establishment and two in the dry goods firm of FonDersmith & Herr, he embarked in the grocery business at East King and Duke, remaining there until 1858 when he removed to East King and Christian, continuing there until 1865. In that year he purchased a dry goods store, disposing of it in 1878. For many years he was engaged in the leaf tobacco business, under the firm name of Skiles & Frey. He was prominently identified with both the Fulton National Bank and the Lancaster Trust Company from their inception. Of the former he was a director from its start, and on September 6, 1897, he succeeded the late John R. Bitner as its President, retaining that office until his death. He was President of the Managers of the Lancaster Cemetery Company, was Treasurer for thirty-five years of the Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, was a Director of the Y. M. C. A., and a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College, as well as the Reformed Theological Seminary. He was also conspicuous in

the social life of the city, being one of the organizers and a Director of the Hamilton Club and a member of Lodge 43, F. and A. M.; the Lodge of Perfection and the Commandery. He was a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church and was also a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society. He served several terms as a member of City Councils, and also one term as Prothonotary. Mr. Skiles was a good citizen in every sense of the word. He delighted in doing for others and his charities were large, although unostentatious.

## C. EDGAR TITZEL.

C. Edgar Titzel, General Manager of the Conestoga Traction Company, and one of the city's most prominent young business men, died Sunday, March 30, 1913, death being due to a cerebral hemorrhage. Christian Edgar Titzel was born at Irwin, Pa., on May 4, 1875. At that time his father, the late Rev. John M. Titzel, D.D., was pastor of the Reformed Church at Irwin. When the deceased was twelve years of age his father accepted a call from the First Church, this city, and the family moved to Lancaster. Three years later the lad took a position as an errand boy in the office of the old Edison Electric Illuminating Company. He thus chanced at an early age to become associated in a business which proved subsequently to be the line of endeavor for which he seemed peculiarly fitted and in which he rose to the highest positions. In addition to the earnest application that he devoted to his business interests, he found time for much activity in church work, as a member of the First Reformed Church and its Laymen's Association. He was president of the great Laymen's Missionary Convention held in this city about two years ago and he was head of the Religious Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Among Mr. Titzel's social connections were membership in the Lancaster Lodge of Elks, the American Electric Railways Association, the National Electric Light Association and the American Gas Institute. He was connected with the Lancaster County Historical Society, as was also his wife.

## GEORGE R. OBERHOLSER.

George R. Oberholser, a former resident of Reamstown, Lancaster county, was killed on February 8, 1913, in an accident on Lake Erie while riding on an ice boat. Mr. Oberholser, who was forty-five years old, was a son of Isaac Oberholser, a retired farmer of Reamstown. After following the occupation of farming in early life he entered the United States Weather Bureau at Washington, where he received his training that led to his promotion to the position of Superintendent of the Weather Bureau Station at Erie where he was located eight years. He was also connected with the Bureau at Panama for a year. Mr. Oberholser took a lively interest in historical matters, and was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His body was interred near Denver.

## JOHN G. HAAS.

John G. Haas, a merchant tailor of this city, died suddenly October 28, 1913. Mr. Haas was born on May 9, 1849, in Bavaria, Germany. He came to Carlisle, Pa., in 1869, and to this city in 1883. In his extensive business he had large patronage in army and navy circles, many of the most distinguished officers being his customers. He was a Trustee of Trinity Lutheran Church, and a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

## JOHN A. BOYLE.

John A. Boyle passed away on Monday, December 29, 1913. Mr. Boyle was sixty-five years old and a native of Lancaster, having been a son of the late George L. Boyle, who for many years was P. R. R. Station Agent in this city. Mr. Boyle also entered the employ of the P. R. R., starting as a telegraph operator. He later became a brakeman and subsequently a passenger conductor. For forty-two years he was in the passenger service of the company. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society and one of the active members of the Tucquan Club.

## JOHN G. HAAS.

John G. Haas, a merchant tailor of this city, died suddenly October 28, 1911. Mr. Haas was born on May 3, 1838, in Bavaria, Germany. He came to Carlisle, Pa., in 1858, and to this city in 1865. In his extensive business he had large patronage in army and navy circles, many of the most distinguished officers being his customers. He was a Trustee of Trinity Lutheran Church, and a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

## JOHN A. BOYLE.

John A. Boyle passed away on Monday, December 25, 1911. Mr. Boyle was sixty-five years old and a native of Lancaster. He was born a son of the late George E. Boyle, who for many years was P. R. R. Station Agent in this city. Mr. Boyle also entered the employ of the P. R. R., starting as a telegraph operator. He later became a brakeman and subsequently a passenger conductor. For forty-two years he was in the passenger service of the company. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society and one of the active members of the Iroquois Club.

## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1914.

President,
GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents,
F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,
W. U. HENSEL, ESQ.

Recording Secretary,
C. B. HOLLINGER.

Corresponding Secretary,
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

Librarian,
MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.

Treasurer,
A. K. HOSTETTER.

Executive Committee,
MRS. SARAH B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F. MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS, GEORGE F. K. ERISMAN, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, L. B. HERR, JOHN L. SUMMY, MONROE B. HIRSH.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, January 2, 1914.

In giving the report of the library for the year 1913 it seems well to call the attention of the members of this Society to the work being done, or the attempt being made, to assist those people who come here in quest of historical knowledge, especially when it concerns our county. Our facilities, as you know, are limited; not so the goodly number of valuable books and pamphlets gathered together during the existence of this Society; therefore, the knowledge sought for has been distributed in many ways to many places, as often as it has been possible to do so, even though conditions for doing this might be much improved. With the close of this year the last of the back numbers of current publications have been bound, bringing all of the issues received by this Society up to date. When the bibliography of the county, which has just been completed, is in print, and with the index of the personal names contained in the papers of the seventeen volumes of our proceedings, just finished, the means of ready reference in our library will be greatly improved. Work along this line will be continued. The donations received during the year have been much appreciated. The largest was from the late Samuel L. Hartman, which, beside books, included furniture and pictures, etc. Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading, Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Mrs. F. M. Christy and Franklin and Marshall College were the contributors of a large number of valuable books and pamphlets. Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Mr. N. L. Getz, Mr. Christian Habecker and the Mechanics' Library Association gave a large number of old newspapers, some of which would be impossible to acquire, if desired.

The number of books in the library at the present time is 2,471.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number received by gift | 106 |
| Number acquired by purchase | 6 |
| Number bound by Society | 8 |
| Added during the year | 120 |

Twenty-seven volumes in duplicates were given away, on exchange account, hence the increase this year appears smaller than usual.

The individual expense list for the library is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance on hand January 1, 1913 | $ 4.78 |
| Received from Society, January 11, 1913 | 25.00 |
| Total | $29.78 |

| | |
|---|---|
| For books | $11.00 |
| For stamps | 5.28 |
| For extra electric light | 2.00 |
| To Hoffmeier Bros. | 2.75 |
| For expressage | 1.20 |
| Sundries | 2.28 |
| Total | $24.51 |
| Balance on hand | $ 5.27 |

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,
Librarian.

## SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 2, 1914.

In presenting the annual report of the Secretary, it is with much pleasure that I refer to the progress our Society is making in its wide field of activity. The Lancaster County Historical Society has not only won renown in its own historic town, but its accomplishments have attracted attention throughout the State and also the country. This is evidenced by the growing demand for our publications from all sections of the United States, and even from foreign lands, and I am safe in saying that no publications of an historical character rank any higher than do our monthly pamphlets, and there are few that can at all compare in quality of matter and in the general typographical appearance.

The usual ten numbers were issued this year, making a volume of 303 pages, the XVIIth. The papers submitted during the year were on various subjects, all of an interesting character, and they have reflected much credit on the authors. From the first article submitted, that by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, on "The First White Man in Pennsylvania," to the splendid essay on the "Life and Works of General John A. Sutter," by Jacob B. Landis, there has been read before our Society a series of productions that fully uphold the high standard long set by this organization.

The membership of the Society has been steadily growing. At the last annual meeting there were 260 names on the roll, while to-day the membership numbers 285. There were 35 members elected during the year. There were nine deaths of members during the year, several of them having been most active in the Society's affairs. Obituaries have been prepared of all of them and they will be published in the pamphlet for the current month.

The Secretary takes pleasure in extending his thanks to the various officers, who have aided greatly in lightening his labors during the year, and especially to the Corresponding Secretary and the Librarian. The latter in fulfilling the duties of her office has been called upon to do a large amount of work, and the excellent condition of the library is a testimonial to the efficient manner in which it has been done. She has spent much time during the year in compiling the bibliography of the Society, and this prodigious work is now completed.

What will the New Year bring forth? No one can tell, but I am safe in the assertion that it will mean another year of still greater activity along the lines we have been working and also a broadening of the usefulness to the community of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

C. B. HOLLINGER,
Secretary.

## SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 2, 1914.

In presenting the annual report of the Secretary, it is with much pleasure that I refer to the progress our Society is making in its wide field of activity. The Lancaster County Historical Society has not only won renown in its own historic town, but its accomplishments have attracted attention throughout the State and also the country. This is evidenced by the growing demand for our publications from all sections of the United States, and even from foreign lands, and I am safe in saying that no publications of an historical character rank any higher than do our monthly pamphlets, and there are few that can at all compare in quality of matter and in the general typographical appearance.

The usual ten numbers were issued this year, making a volume of 368 pages, the XVIIth. The papers published during the year were on various subjects, all of an interesting character, and they have received much credit on the authors. From the first article submitted, that by Mr. P. K. Hiteshaw, on "The First White Man in Pennsylvania" to the recently copy on the "Life and Works of General John A. Sutter," by Jacob H. Landis, there has been read before our Society a series of productions that fully upheld the high standard long set by this organization.

The membership of the Society has been steadily growing. At the last annual meeting there were 580 names on the roll, while to-day the membership numbers 585. Three were by members elected during the year. Three were by deaths of members during the year, several of them having been most active in the Society's affairs. Obituaries have been prepared of all of them and they will be published in the pamphlet for the current month.

The Secretary takes pleasure in extending his thanks to the various officers, who have aided greatly in lightening the labors during the year, and especially to the Corresponding Secretary and the Librarian. The latter in relating the duties of her office has been called upon to do a large amount of work, and the excellent condition of the library is a testimonial to the efficient manner in which it has been done. She has spent much time during the year in compiling the bibliography of the Society, and this prodigious work is now completed.

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C. B. HOLLINGER,
Secretary.

## TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster Pa., January 1st, 1914.

The annual report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1913:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January 1, 1913, balance on hand | | $ 71.15 |
| Amount received for admission fees and dues | | 245.00 |
| Amount received from sale of pamphlets | | 15.00 |
| Amount received as county appropriation | | 200.00 |
| Payments made by the Treasurer, for which orders were regularly drawn on him by the President and Secretary, which orders are herewith submitted: | | |
| For printing and stationery | $295.10 | |
| For mailing and dixing pamphlets | 53.47 | |
| For binding books | 6.00 | |
| For Librarian's use | 25.00 | |
| For purchase of Herr genealogy | 5.00 | |
| For fire insurance | 12.24 | |
| For services of housekeeper | 5.00 | |
| For State Federation dues | 2.00 | |
| For rent to A. H. Smith Library Association | 25.00 | |
| For postage | 10.00 | |
| Balance on hand | 92.34 | |
| | $531.15 | $531.15 |

In addition to the above, the Society has on deposit, at four per cent. interest, in the Conestoga National Bank, $449.34, represented by certificates for $26, $28.12, $208 and $187.22.

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

## REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed to audit the books of A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society, report that we have examined all books and vouchers in his hands, find them all correct and find the balance in the hands of the Treasurer ninety-two and thirty-four one-hundredth dollars ($92.34), and, in addition, on deposit in interest-bearing certificates in the Conestoga Bank four hundred and forty-nine and thirty-four one-hundredth dollars ($449.39), making a total of $541.48; all of which is submitted.

D. F. MAGEE,
MARTHA B. CLARK,
H. C. SLAYMAKER,
Auditors.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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EARLY COLUMBIA AND VICINITY.

PARADISE, O PARADISE.

MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

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# EARLY COLUMBIA AND VICINITY.

The following paper was read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., at the recent anniversary of the founding of the town of Columbia:

Civilized activity opened up on the Susquehanna very early. Three hundred and six years ago Captain John Smith forced his way a short distance up this romantic and boldly picturesque River, and (when his two-ton bark struck upon the rocks), forced his way on by land four days farther. About 1638 the Swedes (who by that time had settled down Delaware River and on the west shore of its Bay—at old Christina, now near Wilmington and Chester) began trading with our Indians on the Susquehanna and up Conestoga; and, according to Campanius, the old roadway or trail from those lower Delaware settlements to and up Susquehanna was visible many years afterwards. About the same year the whole Susquehanna Valley was sold by the Indians to Wm. Clayborne—from source to mouth and forty miles on each side; and he petitioned the British Government to grant him a patent for it also, he guaranteeing to the Crown of England an annual payment of 100 pounds. England was very much angered over this presumption and considerable excitement with Virginia and Maryland ensued. Then from 1640 to 1675, the Susquehanna-Iroquois wars raged along this river, in which thirty-five years many power-

# EARLY COLUMBIA AND VICINITY.

ful expeditions of the Five Nations descended in brutal savagery upon our giant Susquehannocks here (on this river) and as many return stealthy marches and campaigns were made by our Indians upon their enemies along the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes. The end came in 1675 when the Five Nations, put under the effective leadership of the Senecas, swooped down on the Susquehannocks in September, 1675, and demolished them. Then came Penn to Pennsylvania in 1682. In 1684 he visited the Susquehanna, and in 1685 wrote a glowing description of the fertility of this section. In 1690 Penn had a plan made out and a prospectus issued for the building of a second city like Philadelphia, on the Susquehanna, to be the capital town of a county which he planned, extending from the mouth of the Conestoga fifteen or twenty miles up the river and back eastward into the country; and throughout England he advertised the project and attempted to sell lots there. In 1701 he had executed a carefully detailed plan for the government of this town and county, and an agreement with the persons who bought lots, as to their privileges, etc. It is recorded in Philadelphia, where it remains to this day. Therefore, the plan of Columbia, or at least, of a city on the Susquehanna, is at least thirty years older than Lancaster city. But the project of the Susquehanna collapsed about 1705.

Then came the French traders, trailing throughout this section from about 1705 onward. Then the settlers of Hempfield and Manor, about 1713, began closing in from the east, filling up the regions of the Conestoga until by 1726 the Germans and Swiss had filled to overflowing all the rich val-

leys to the east, and the tide began to pour over Susquehanna about that time. Then, that same year, came John Wright and the Barbers and Blunston and others—from old Chester—and the English settlement on Susquehanna took definite form.

A great wealth of history clusters about early Columbia. But I assume that the general lines and outlines of that history are well known to you all. At any rate, a locality so long honored by the life and presence of a consummate and tireless historian as was your town, could not help having been informed of the lively past of all this region. You know, of course, that John Wright was the leader in all that was brought about here in earliest times—industrial, civil and political. His activities were, however, more generally devoted to the whole county of Lancaster and to the whole province of Pennsylvania, rather than to local affairs. The times required it. Affairs of the province and interprovincial with Maryland and of national importance demanded constant attention; and John Wright was by far the most capable man there to administer them. It remained for Samuel Wright, grandson of John Wright, to lay out this town, about fifty years after his grandfather arrived here.

Every community owes a debt of gratitude to the great figures who have lived in it and have done valiant service for it. When a community fully know and realize such service they freely feel that gratitude. All America are grateful to Washington and Lincoln.

Citizens of Columbia, I beg your leave here and now to bring to your minds the services of the real pioneer of this town and the "Father of Lancaster county"—John Wright.

From 1718 to 1726 he was in public life in old Chester, Chester county, of which county we were then a part. He was a justice of the peace and an assemblyman there. He saw greater opportunity and greater need of strong men on the frontier—that is on the Susquehanna—about 1726, as the line between civilization and savagery at that time was the Susquehanna River. All beyond that river was "the wild and woolly West." In Wright's career on the Susquehanna, where he lived nearly twenty-five years, the two capacities in which he was the most conspicuous were that of a judge of our county, which included justice of the peace and that of a member of the Assembly. Our county was created in 1729, and he sat as president judge of the courts from that time on until 1741. He presided both over the criminal and civil courts. The sentences that he pronounced upon guilty criminals were generally severe. A counterfeiter he sentenced to be set in the pillory, have both his ears cut off, whipped thirty lashes on his bare back, pay a fine of 100 pounds and pay to all parties who lost money through the counterfeiting, double what they lost. He sentenced both men and women to lashes. Sarah Taylor, for larceny, was sentenced to be whipped. A certain Doctor Smith, found guilty of being an impostor, he sentenced to ten lashes, and, further, that the man be handed from one constable to another down to the Maryland line, be whipped in each township and then be thrown over the line of Maryland. The most important case, however, that he had anything to do with was the riot case in which 300 Marylanders came over and attempted to seize the homes and cattle and

property of our people, west of the Susquehanna river, which was a part of Lancaster county, at that time, on the ground that the Susquehanna River was the boundary of Pennsylvania, and that all west of it belonged to Maryland. This was the most noted case of the county, before the Revolutionary War. In 1741 he resigned the judgeship because he knew that he would not be reappointed by the Governor. Wright always contended that the government could not draft the servants, whose services the citizens had bought and paid for, into the army to fight in King George's War. The Governor considered him as an obstructionist; and a person unfaithful to the government. This is why Wright resigned. The last court he held he gave a splendid charge to the grand jury, on the right of private citizens; and touched upon the subject of the dispute between him and the Governor, which charge has always been considered a very able address.

In the Assembly, from the time he began to represent our county, he rapidly rose into prominence, and he was a valuable help in all of the money measures which rose, such as the issuing of paper money and the methods of laying taxes and collecting revenues; and he always advocated strongly laws that would help Lancaster county—laws to reduce the taxes on distilled liquors and wines, etc., made from our own Lancaster county grains and fruits. He showed an intense love for the common people always and even went pretty far in making Mrs. Penn and Penn's sons feel that they were urging too much in the way of revenues out of the people. He became the leader of the agitation to do away with the oath in

Pennsylvania and take the affirmation instead. He soon was found on committees to draft laws for the procedure of the courts. Early he had strong hand in making the laws to establish our different courts. He had a law passed, allowing our county to borrow money to build its jail and courthouse. About 1734 we find him very zealously interesting himself, in the Assembly, to make it easy for the Germans here in the county to be naturalized, and to hold land and be able to hold office. When King George's War broke out, he took great pains to oppose our sending troops to Massachusetts and other places to help those provinces in their fighting against Spain and France. From 1741, while a member of the Assembly, he attended very infrequently because of old age, yet he continually exercised himself to have laws passed for the Germans here, in the interest of their agriculture, their health and in their naturalization. He was chairman of the paper money committee, of the Assembly for one or two terms and in his latter years was one of the trustees of the general loan office and as such had the duty of signing the paper money that was issued, same as bank presidents sign bank notes and put them into circulation. John Wright was also the chief agent of the officers of the government of Philadelphia to keep them reminded of the condition on the Susquehanna River. There are a large number of letters, preserved in the archives, between him and the authorities of Philadelphia. On all subjects he was a valuable man. On the subject of Indian treaties and Indian slaughters Wright was a man usually relied upon by the government. On the other hand, the Indians of that region brought their complaints most

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generally to him. On the disagreeable subject of the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, Wright was always interested. Maryland claimed the Susquehanna River as the boundary. On the subject of arresting the raiders that used to come over from Maryland and raid the Germans and Quakers here, Wright issued the warrants to arrest and try them. On the general subject of keeping the peace, John Wright was the most active man, preventing law-breakers and horse-thieves from becoming numerous.

Wright was the leading figure in creating this county, and he drew up the petition for the separating of the land west of the Octorara Creek into a new county which was called Lancaster county. He circulated that petition among the people and got signers on it. But two petitions were handed in to the Assembly against creating this county, largely by the Germans. They were sent by the Assembly to John Wright and he went to these people and argued the case with them and got many of them over on the side of the new county. When the county was finally formed he had a great deal to do with the starting it off on its new separate duties; and he was made, as I said before, the president judge of the county.

Our cause for taking so much time in speaking of this fine old character and leading figure, in the infant days of this county, and the region which is now Columbia, is that not sufficient is known of this great character, and the work of a fundamental nature that he performed for us. His faith, it would seem, forbade any conspicuous tombstone being placed upon his grave. Indeed, I am not informed whether he has any tombstone at all. He was the undoubted originator or

father of his county—and by head and shoulders rose above every other figure in helping civilization at this point on the Susquehanna and in laying the first stone of the foundation of Columbia. For these reasons there ought to be a marker of fit and commensurate size, proportion and dignity set up to his memory, somewhere in this town. The 200th anniversary of his going into public life will arrive in about three or four years. Other anniversaries of events connected with his life will be happening every day from now on—next year will be the 100th anniversary of the granting Columbia's first charter, as a borough.

We plainly see, therefore, that there will be occasions for suitable exercises to be held, by historical bodies, commemorating his life and career and for placing some permanent and suitable memorial above his ashes.

Columbia had a strenuous life in her early days. As we have said, about 1730 it was the principal frontier point in eastern Pennsylvania. Some of the roughest and hardest American life occurred there. Wright established his ferry at this point on the river, and as soon as civilization opened west of the river this became the most famous ferry in America west of Philadelphia and New York. Nearly all the struggles with Maryland centered here. Two bandits, named Lowe, terrorized everybody a year or more, until a body of constables from Lancaster county shot and crippled them in their cabins just opposite Columbia. About 1732, nearly 200 Marylanders appeared opposite the present Columbia and began to battle against the Germans and drive them off by shooting. About 300 men from Lancaster county, under the sheriff, drove them away.

Columbia, therefore, at an early date, was the key to the west. In the frontier days, all matters of importance were centered at this point on the river. It was the point at which all news of the west was first authentically handed over to the public authorities. It was the chief watch tower on the river where alarms were given out to the country of Indian movements, etc. It was the place where expeditions west made their first relay and the base of supplies for all projects into the new and undiscovered sunset land. It was the Waterloo of Maryland's invaders. It was the edge of the woods where the horse thieves of the southwest found efficient officers of the law to arrest them. It was the chief point on the frontier line where the Germans, who held the Hempfield and Manor plains, found the Scotch-Irish politicians, who held the offices and the protecting rifles. It was the place where the wealth of skins and furs were unloaded and bought when brought out of the virgin forests, where the Indians had been cheated by their first being treated to fire water. It was the outlying point where the reign of law met the reign of terror.

In the later days it was the point at which the trade on the river converged, from up and down stream, whence merchandise was sent eastward. But in spite of all human efforts to make the channel profitable, it never succeeded. The merchandise and cattle taken across the river at Wright's Ferry were tremendous in amount. Scores of carriages and wagons were there awaiting their "turn." Some of them had to wait two days sometimes.

Among the prominent events in the life of the town, which was laid out

by Samuel Wright in 1788, several may now be mentioned. We note first that this year is the 125th anniversary of the laying out of this town, the event celebrated this week. In 1789 Congress is deciding a permanent place for the government of the United States discussed and debated the advisability of fixing the seat of government on the Susquehanna, and it was moved that the place be on the east bank of the river in Pennsylvania. Wright's Ferry was proposed as the place and debated. An eloquent speech was made in Congress in favor of Wright's ferry on the east bank of the river. Finally the motion passed to locate the capital "on the banks of the Susquehanna." Then a committee of three were appointed to find a suitable place on the east bank of the Susquehanna and $100,000 were appropriated to carry it out, but the Senate defeated the bill. It came up again in 1790, but did not go through. We were left, therefore, with the consolation that for one day (thirteen years before) the neighboring town of Lancaster was capital of the United States.

Your town of Columbia was also honored, in its early days, by three visits from George Washington. These occurred on July 3, 1791, when he went through the town, and the next day was the guest at a banquet in our courthouse, held in his honor.

The second visit was on October 26, 1794; this visit he spoke of in his letter to Alexander Hamilton; in the letter he said, "I have proceeded to Wright's Ferry." This visit was on his return from Carlisle, where he had gone to help quell the whiskey rebellion in western Pennsylvania. Reference is made to this in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

His last visit was September 20 and 21, 1796, and there is not much known of it; it seems that he passed through Lancaster on that visit; but on his visit, in 1794, it is not certain that he was in Lancaster.

I am indebted to George Steinman for confirmatory evidence of these visits of George Washington.

The town progressed apace from 1790 onward. Additions to the original tract were laid out in lots and the limits extended. And by 1814 considerable land was added to it.

In 1807 Samuel Wright conveyed a tract of his land to trustees for a school, and a school building was at once erected in which a school of a semi-public nature was begun. It was built and flourished in 1830.

Private schools were opened as early as 1807 and some of them early became famous. The so-called public school of 1807 was started here by a large meeting of the citizens at which twelve resolutions concerning education were adopted. You have, therefore, a proud record of at least a century and six years of public education to look back upon. Your public instruction began fully twenty-five years before the common school system was adopted. From that time onward your schools have made a record to be proud of.

In public libraries you can look back eighty-four years over a record of credit. Away back in the year 1829 you founded your first library. I am pretty sure there was only one other public library in our county at that date—the old Juliana, of Lancaster, at least seventy-five years older, named in honor of Juliana Penn. You have had both a reading people and an industrious people.

You have had a fine financial

record, especially pre-eminent in early days. Your Philadelphia Branch Bank was opened in 1809. For about fifteen years, Philadelphia maintained the Columbia branch of its bank, until local banks were organized here on their own bottoms. The trade from Philadelphia westward made a branch bank here highly important and prevented the danger of carrying money through the wilderness.

Your next bank was a bridge. A charter for the Bridge Company was granted in 1811. The State took $90,000 of the stock, of which $400,000 was sold. About $230,000 of the money was used to build the bridge, and the balance, $170,000, was used for banking purposes. In 1824 a new charter for banking purposes was granted, under the name of "The Columbia Bridge Company." Later it was called the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company—then the Columbia Bank and lastly the Columbia National Bank. In 1863 the First National Bank was organized. There were other early banks, but they did not succeed well.

Your war record is an honor to your town. Your sons brave and true rallied to do their part in all the wars our country has faced.

In fraternal societies you have through many years shown a charity and generosity of spirit hard to equal anywhere, keeping well abreast with the age and keeping in faithful touch of the needs of the unfortunate brethren.

In religious life and activity you are banner bearers. The Friends' Society took hold here as early as 1726. The Methodists, who have been worshippers here about 125 years, first acquired their own church in 1803. The Presbyterians had occasional services here prior to the year 1803, and from 1806 onward had regular services; and about the same time

their own church. The Lutherans organized their first congregation about 1806—but, of course, they existed here numerously long before that date. The Reformed grew into a solid congregation about 1805, and have flourished and prospered ever since. The Catholics became a known religious sect here about 1826. The Brethren in Christ were organized about 1846.

These were the original churches in Columbia. And it will be observed that the most of them are 100 years old and over. Thus it may be said that your town has wreathed upon its head a hundred years of religious honor and glory. There have been many branches organized as offspring of these original congregations; and they, too, have prospered and grown strong and mighty.

This, then, is the record of your Columbia—your town that has prospered so well and pushed civilization along so strenuously here on the sunset border of this great county. This epitome of its career is luminous and lustrous—laden with loving memories, that dot and shine down the avenues of the ages, like the numerous stars above your peaceful town. I have passed its career before you, so that you may know and feel it in epitome. Be inspired by it—be proud of it. Stand by your town and applaud it. It has done you good. The citizens here have helped you. Help them. Help your town. It will reach its 100th birthday as a borough next year—in a few months. Welcome in that year—that day—with bells and bonfire—with joy in your hearts and with glad acclaim in your voices. Then will the town take on new life—new vigor and new lustre; and you will realize a good and healthy motto—"Each one for all and all for every one."

# PARADISE, O PARADISE.

There has been lying dormant in my system for a period a story—a fairly good one, I think. It has come to me that with proper local tinting it may be so colored as, though not exactly "History herself as seen in her own workship,'" yet sufficiently clothed to pass the censorship and be received by the Historical Society under the title of near-history. It concerns early happenings in our district and by this sign may prove acceptable.

By the way, why, except as in logical consonance with our title, should we be strictly held in our papers, to historic composition? The highbrows do not seem to set much store by Clio. Hear them:

"With history I have no patience at all, because it always contradicts the very things I have seen and known."—Blackmore.

"History is a pageant and not a philosophy."—Birrell.

"In history.....we lost sight of truth in the desire to make it truer than itself."—Froude.

"As for history, it is after all but a gazette; the truest is full of falsehood; and it can have not merit but that of style."—Voltaire.

"With the most positive testimony, history can claim only more or less probability."—Volney.

"Books of history that do not lie are stupid."

"History is not a science, it is an art; in it one succeeds through imagination."—Anatole France.

A little rough on history; but here is our salvation:

"It is as useless to quarrel with history as with the weather."—Whitman.

So, pinning my faith to Walt, I submit my blend of story and history to your decision—thus:

Late in the twenties and early in the thirties a company of young, practical scientists engaged in the then novel enterprise of surveying, locating and constructing a railroad across country for a distance of some eighty miles. Railroads of less importance were already in operation in different localities of the country, but this was the first work of like extent undertaken in the State of Pennsylvania. Of the men who essayed this task and in its performance worked out on the ground the then unfamiliar problems of railroad engineering, a number came to be the eminent civil engineers who afterwards gridironed the State with the great through routes of rail and waterway which developed the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of the commonwealth.

Among these young engineers was Samuel W. Mifflin, a native Columbian, whose after-professional career was distinguished, embracing service with the major railroads of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England, as well as under the United States Government in harbor work on the Great Lakes. He located a considerable mileage of the difficult mountain division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was regarded as one of the greatest locating civil engineers of the country. His minor work covered a large area of our own county.

Another noted local man of this company was Joshua Scott, afterward the eminent surveyor of Lancaster county, whose map of his territory is justly esteemed for its wonderful topographical exactness. (May I be permitted a little personal testimony to the merit of this work, in the year 1854, I, a cub civil engineer, was turned loose with this Scott's map as a guide—no previous pioneer examination of the proposed route—to find a practicable line for an intended coal-carrying cross-country railroad from Columbia, on the Susquehanna, to tidewater on the Delaware; and by grace of Joshua Scott, his map, I succeeded in locating my division, extending through Manor, Conestoga, Pequea, Providence, Drumore and Colerain townships, to the border of Chester county, to the satisfaction of my chief, Mr. Mifflin. That the road was never built, more is the pity, had cause in financial stress.)

To get back to my main theme: The proposed route through the garden of the State—the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster—thickly settled, was furnished with many public stopping places; yet for convenience and possibly for economic reasons, the accommodation of the farmhouses was sought, and, as a rule, cheerfully granted. The good-will of the farmers was essential to the comfort of the engineers, and, in a measure,to the success of the undertaking. With the general believers in and supporters of the enterprise, were, of couse, the doubters and skeptics; but the uncontrovertible believer was the exception. Among the fertile fields of Lancaster county was found one

of the few "intransigeants," whose reply to a polite request for the loan of a bucket was: "You may all go to h—l!" The ready-witted axeman, or chainman, or whatever—the emissary —answered: "Thank you (the flippant "Thanks!" was not then the formula), we expect to sleep in Paradise to-night." The party had arranged for quarters in the little village of that name.

In due course of time—no "making the dirt fly" with steam shovels in those days—the road was completed, connecting Philadelphia on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers with Columbia on the Susquehanna, and was known as the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. It was built and owned by the great State of Pennsylvania, which, satisfied to test by half the problem of State ownership, wisely decided not to "work" its new acquisition, but to supply the motive power and leave the accommodation of the expected traffic and travel to private enterprise.

The early operation of the road—the "railroading" technically—would supply an interesting theme; the initial horse-motive-power; the primitive railway carriages (fair imitations of the stage coach of the period—"Billy Hull's Chicken Coops," so disrespectfully known); the stone block sleepers in place of cross-ties; the strap rails spiked to longitudinal timber stringers; with many other peculiarities of line and equipment. But that is another and larger affair. This operation of the road was almost a go-as-you-please. Any man or company able and willing to provide the cars and pay the tolls was free to "run the road."

With varying fortunes these indi-

vidual or corporate enterprises were conducted, and the survival of the fittest amply served the needs of trade and travel over the route. The passenger carriage eventually narrowed to the "Red" or the "Eagle" and the "Blue" or "Pioneer" lines', respectively Democrat and Whig—for in those good, old strenuous times politics meant "principles" (otherwise, birthright prejudice), not necessarily public plunder —and the man who did not ride as he voted was anathema. One of the trials of my early faith was the free ride of my chum on the "Red," while I had to pay my fare on "Devil Dave" Miller's "Blue." The State exacted a capitation tax on passengers carried over its road, and its politics being then Democratic, the Whig conductor was restricted in granting passes, while the liberality of its rival was indulgently winked at. That this percentage might be duly assessed, each train carried beside the competing "Agents"—that was the name then—a neutral "State Agent," whose eye was supposed to check the number of passengers; a forerunner of the street-car "spotter" of later date. Why kept tab on the syndicate of three, unless it was the recording angel, tradition does not tell.

The opening of this route stirred to enterprise the hitherto sleepy community, and the village on its course which didn't have a "line," or, at least, individual freight cars, was exceptional. The inscriptions: "Leech's Line, "Union Line," "Pioneer Line," and the like, indicating the various ownership of the passing cars, became as familiar to the dwellers along the roailroad as the natural features of the landscape, or as their houses and barns.

In the final location and construction of the road our hospitable Paradise had been left some half-mile to the south, and a spur track had been built by the private enterprise of a "live" citizen, connecting his warehouse with the main line. Up and down the railway, with hundreds of others, ran his freight cars, on which was blazoned: "Witmer—Paradise."

Naturally, the western terminus of the road, Columbia, at that time a town of some thousands of inhabitants, prospered. Here was the depot for "up-river" products—grain, spirits, and especially lumber in its several rough-manufactured forms. This traffic was by raft and "ark" on the spring and fall freshets of the Susquehanna river in assemblage, and by Conestoga wagons in distribution, mainly via the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike. The town, admirably situated for internal trade, had the great advantage of a bridge over the wide river, thus commanding the wagon-route between east and west. The citizens were enterprising, as shown by the influence which fixed the western terminus of the railroad at this point; and the coming of the iron way greatly enhanced the business and swelled the population of the town.

The lumber interest, already important, at once largely increased, and the terminal mile of rails was laid between ranks of piled lumber—millions of feet of "sawed stuff"—boards, joists, rafters, lath, etc., etc., of pine and hemlock. The main depot for "timber" was Marietta, though some "spar" and hewn-timber rafts tied up at the Columbia shore—there were then few improved wharves. With the opening of the

Pennsylvania canal, another State work, supplemental to the railroad already in operation, terminating at Columbia, the navigation of the Susquehanna by "arks" practically ceased, and the river floods brough only rafts. These found market with the many large dealers of the town, and the handling of this immense supply of rough lumber was the chief labor problem of the place, supplying abundant work for the numerous colored citizens of the "Hill."

The washing, "drawing," inspection and piling of lumber went on for weeks, giving life to the usually quiet river banks. The inspection consisted of the separation of the lumber into grades and the marking of its superficial feet, board measure, and was the work of experts. The labor of washing and drawing was exhausting, but was carried on at high pressure, generally under contract by a boss of the same complexion as was the colored working force, whose word was law. One exceptionally compelling taskmaster boasted: "Some niggers wucks dar men from sun to sun; I wucks mine from stah to stah!" And they were a happy, contented lot, willing to work. They refrained from dissipation during the season; but, work-time over!!! They tramped homeward at evening through the alleys, at speed, singing in concert—the mellow song of the negro—suggesting their former plantation custom.

This great lumber trade brought into the town on the spring floods always, and on the fall rise whenever favoring Providence sent the latter rains, a motley and picturesque horde of raftsmen—pilots, steersmen, hands—locally known as "Yankees." They

came from the upper tier of Pennsylvania and the lower tier of New York counties, bordering the headwaters. Their dialect was the stage New England vernacular, a trifle exaggerated, if possible. The unwieldy craft were steered from the front end—one can scarcely call it bow—and the managing of the long front and rear oars, or sweeps, was important and arduous in the many "breaks," falls and currents of the rock-studded river in flood. The crews came from the affluents where the lumber was sawed and the rafts confectioned; and at Columbia the pilots for the lower river took charge with their own relief of hands. From here the run was to "Port" (Port Deposit), and was generally made in part of a day. At that ttime there was no "port" railroad or Susquehanna and Tide water Canal for return travel, so the crews "footed" in back to Columbia, ready for the next day's trip. In the year 1854, the writer on a projected railway survey along the face of the river hills westward from Safe Harbor, found what was known as the "Yankee path," a firm trodden path on the face of turkey hill, sometimes climbing to the summit to avoid such impassable cliffs as "the Buzzard." This path may still exist.

To accommodate this transient influx, in addition to the large and excellent stores of merchandise for their generous trading, were many inns, especially in Front street, where the prevailing drought found irriguous relief in a fairly sound article of "rye." Away up at the west end lay the Canal Basin, a section apart, where the great transportation companies had their warehouses for the transhipment of freight. Here, too, tav-

erns were plentiful, for accommodation of the canal boatmen, another and different tough crowd, which passed back and forth during the entire season of canal navigation. These men, earning a smaller wage than the liberally-paid rivermen, were served with a proportionately cheaper and more potent drink.

Among the old inhabitants of the place was a good citizen with a family of sons and daughters of varying degrees of respectability. Of distinguishing idiosyncrasy was one boy —the black sheep of the flock. He was utterly worthless; had lovable qualities withall to which some of his kin were absolute strangers; and he was without an enemy in the town. He was well-grown in his upper teens when I, a slip of a boy, saw, like Joshua, of old, the sun stand still, and felt "the polar axis grind" and the jar as the earth paused in its roll and my heart in its beat, when he skated into the Susquehanna, well out towards the middle of its mile-wide stream. The Good Genius which watches over children falling from upper windows, and over the drunkard in his devious and wayward career, was on his job, and buoyed up the vaurien as he broke his way to solid ice and safety. A really good boy would have drowned. The fellow did not even take cold—possibly preserved by the inner warmth which had led him into his foolhardy risk.

Of course, his was a hopeless case; the more so that when he "broke out" he abandoned the comparatively innocuous exhilerant of his own neighborhood and sought the "fire-water" of the canal basin. On one of these outbreaks, on a balmy night of summer, he headed homeward very

late, and, having enough remaining sense to realize that it was an undue hour to attempt the shelter of home, wandered to the "board yards," climbed one of the highest piles—some twenty feet—stretched himself on the springy boards, rolled off to a lower pile and slept the sleep of innocence.....

The morning broke with an angry east. A fiery beam burst through the crimson curtain and shone full upon the face of the sleeper. As he struggled to consciousness, the Basin whisky was rightly punishing the sins of overnight. Hades was not in that day the discredited slum it has since come to be. In the fiery glow of sunrise the sinner recognized the undying flames promised as his portion, and realized that he was then receiving all that was coming to him. He gathered strength to turn from the curdling terror. He rolled over, and there, a few feet from his eyes, he read the legend: Witmer—Paradise; the agonized face relaxed; a grateful smile broke over it, and, with a fervently breathed, "Paradise! Thank the Lord!" again he slept as a little child.

# MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 6, 1914.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with D. B. Landis presiding. Miss Clark acted as secretary.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, presented her monthly report, showing the following additions to the library, including a number of special gifts:

Bound Volumes—American Historical Association,Vol. 11 for 1911; Auditor General's report for Pennsylvania, 1912; Life Insurance Report for Pennsylvania, 1912; Fire and Marine Insurance Report for Pennsylvania, 1912, from State Library; Pennsylvania Archives, first series, Vol. IX (by purchase).

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; Annual of the Bradford County Historical Society, 1912-1913; Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin, Vol. I, No. 1; Michigan Historical Commission, Bulletin, No. 2; classified catalogue of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, part VI; Education Department Bulletin, New York State Library; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Special Gifts—Old Bible, printed at Basel, Switzerland, in 1665 (once the property of the Shaffner family, of Lancaster), containing six very curious maps, from Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner; number of the Society's pamphlets, from Mrs. Charles Emory Long; a song book, made in 1807—very unusual, as it is made entirely

by hand, with pen and ink, though it looks like print, from Mr. Daniel H. Heitshu; a German programme, from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; list of burials in Morrison's graveyard, near Hensel P. O., from Mrs. Bertha Whitney, Broome county, N. Y.; old papers of a patent granted to Michael Withers in 1813, from Mrs. J. H. Baumgardner; an engraving of Gen. John Fulton Reynolds, from his niece, Mrs. John Scott, Jr., of Philadelphia; the Moravian Messenger, special Rally Day number, compendium issued by the Lancaster County Sunday-school Association, from Prof. J. B. Landis.

Miss Bausman also presented a report of the meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies at Harrisburg, January 15, at which our local society was well represented.

On motion, the following persons were elected to membership: Mrs. A. M. Breneman. Hervey N. Hurst, Frank S. Everts, of this city, and Miss Helen E. Myers, of Mt. Joy.

Mrs. M. D. Owen Chahoon, of Washington, D. C., was nominated for membership.

A paper on the subject "Paradise, O Paradise," written by Colonel Wright, of Columbia, was read by Miss Clark. It was most entertaining.

A paper on "Early Columbia and Vicinity," read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., at the recent celebration in Columbia, was read by A. K. Hostetter.

Both papers were referred to the Executive Committee for the matter of publication.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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THE STORY OF CAERNARVON.

MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

The Story of Caernarvon - - - - - - - - 59
By J. B. Lincoln, M.D.

Minutes of the March Meeting. - - - - - 80

# THE STORY OF CAERNARVON.

The township of Caernarvon is the most easterly of the townships that collectively make Lancaster county the keystone in agricultural wealth in the United States.

Settled in Colonial days, peopled in the beginning by a sturdy race of men, its history in the almost 200 years of its existence is one that appeals to those who love their native heath, and desire to know the past, not from tradition, but from history, that made Caernarvon in days gone by a famous center of successful manufacturing industries and agricultural pursuits and people it with men who in their generation stood in the front rank of Lancaster county's financial strength.

The Creator, in His wisdom, caused a generous gift of the beauties of nature to be distributed to this fertile land.

Situated in the famous valley of the Conestoga, enclosed by wooded hills and traversed through the southern border from east to northwest its entire length by the Conestoga river, it bears all the charms that nature can bestow to create a charming landscape.

On the south are the beautiful Welsh Mountains, whose skyline and sloping ridges, as the sun descends on a summer evening—the rich green foliage of the mountain trees, the gorgeous flowers of the wild geranium showing here and there on the ridges —makes a picture that would charm

the eye of any artist, who loves nature as the Creator presents it, and impresses on the mind a natural canvas that never can fade from memory.

Eastward the township narrows to a marked degree. On the north, the forest hills are seen, beautiful, indeed, but with more pronounced rugged skyline.

Chestnut Hill, California Hill, Pattontown Hill, Stone Hill, Laurel Hill, Turkey Hill, are the rivals in mountain scenery to the Welsh Mountains.

The township is traversed from east to west, centrally, by a limestone ridge that rises and falls in an undulating wave, forming in the center of the township a bold, treeless limestone ridge called Maxwell's Hill." North the land slopes to the Little Creek, a tributary of the Conestoga River, thence rises to the base of the Forest Hills.

South the trend is to the same river, thence upward to the base of the Welsh Mountains, giving to the land a gently-rolling appearance.

The soil is limestone, ironstone and red shale, the first named predominating.

Looking westward from Churchtown, situated on the high ridge, the view of the Conestoga Valley surpasses imagination. As far as the eye can see, the valley presents a charming landscape—the winding Conestoga, hamlets, villages, towns, boroughs, farmhouses, the spires of distant churches, the Lebanon hills, outlines of the Blue Mountains, appear to the enraptured gaze, as a great stereopticon. To the onlooker, a feeling of gratitude is created in the heart that silently makes us thankful that we are in life and able to behold the work of our Creator.

The vale of Cashmere, historic as it is; the dells and crags of Scotland, so dear to the Highlander; the shires of old England, to the Briton, none of these can outclass the natural beauties of Caernarvon—not in the opinion of one whose boyhood days were, fortunately, spent in this historic land of promise.

As a staunch defender of Caernarvon, it is but natural that, with pardonable pride, I should champion her right to be in the foremost rank, not only as an historic vale, but as a land that has produced iron masters of the highest character and success, Congressmen, agriculturists and people who have been in the past and are in the present, English, Mennonites, Amish, a bulwark to the fame of Caernarvon.

### The Settlement.

Forestalling the admonition of Horace Greeley, long before his birth—"Young Man, Go West"—the emigrant as soon as he disembarked from the sailing vessel that brought him, after a tedious voyage across the stormy Atlantic, and his feet trod the soil of a new world, the instinct of the pioneer turned his gaze to the westward, and with firm heart and fixed purpose he sought to find a location in the land of Pennsylvania, where he could make his future home. The men who came to build homes on the invitation of the far seeing Quaker were not Cavaliers, who "spun not, neither did they toil," but they were God-fearing men of personal courage and steadfast purpose.

For such men as these, our forefathers, let us be thankful. One of these hardy men, Gabriel Davies by name, pushing westward, located, by

a propreitary patent from John, Thomas and Richard Penn, 450 acres of land in what is now Eastern Caernarvon.

The patent was entered on record on November 1, 1718, in Philadelphia, in Patent Book A A, Volume 1, page 276. On this land a saw mill was erected during 1718, and later, 1721, a grist mill. On April 1, 1741, part of this tract was deeded to John Jenkins by Mr. Davies, the deed being acknowledged before Thomas Edwards, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and who was afterwards Judge Edwards, of the Lancaster County Court.

In 1765 John Jenkins built a colonial mansion on the land purchased from Gabriel Davies, standing and occupied at present, using for joists in the cellar of the house part of the old sawmill erected in 1718. Through the Gabriel Davies tract flows the Conestoga River. The first dam in Caernarvon was built to supply the saw and grist mill. This was the first permanent settlement in Caernarvon. Others followed. January 10, 1733, John Jenkins negotiated for a tract of 400 acres of land westward from the Gabriel Davies land, but the patent was not executed at that time. Nine years later he sold the tract to Mr. Branson, of Philadelphia, who took out the patent on December 28, 1742, and who erected a forge, and, soon after, built the fine old-time mansion known as Windsor. The iron business was started,and, as partners, three Englishmen—Lynford Lardner, Samuel Flower and Richard Hockley —were associated.

Mr. Branson sold out to his partners, who continued in the business for thirty years. In their employ as

a clerk, was a young man, David Jankins by name, of Welsh ancestry,who was the great-great-grandfather of the writer on the maternal side. In 1773, he purchased the half-interest of the Company for £2500, and, later, just prior to Lexington and Bunker Hill, the remaining half.

No doubt, the cloud of war gathering over the colonies, and vision of financial disaster, prompted the English owners, as loyal subjects of the truculent George the III., to leave the patriotic land of Caernarvon. Other tracts of land—the lands east and west of Churchtown—were now rapidly taken up, and we find the name of Gabriel Davies attached to many old-time deeds. In 1736 Morgan John was granted a patent for 143 acres of land fronting on the Great Road, the road passing through Churchtown and constructed in 1724 to the "Bangor Churchtown." This farm changed hands four times since 1736, being in the Jacob Hertzler family and descendants for eighty years.

But to return to David Jenkins. After his full purchase of the Windsor estate, he continued the iron business until 1800, when his son, Robert Jenkins, assumed charge. Dying in 1848, his son, David Jenkins, carried on the business until 1850, when the forge property, for a number of years until 1868, was continued by different persons, the last being Mr. John Mentzer, of Pottstown.

The Jenkins family, from David, the first single proprietor of Windsor, from 1773 to his grandson, David, who died 1850, was one which not only made a success of the early iron business, but as an intellectual and scholarly family left its impress on succeeding generations. David Jenkins,

the elder, had three sons, David, Jr., William and Robert. David became a farmer. William was a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, at one time, for fourteen years, president of the Farmers' (now Trust Company) Bank, and who built "Wheatland," the residence in after years of James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States.

Robert Jenkins,the iron-master, was of scholarly attainments and a gentleman of the old school. The writer has in his possession a Greek Testament in 1651, and aon a blank page is written these words: "Mark well your steps and tread the paths of virtue." Robert Jenkins, Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., March 31, 1795.

The Windsor iron works was a community of interest. A fatherly interest in everything tending to uplift was manifested in the treatment of the employes. They were, in turn, faithful to the core. They could approach their employer with the freedom of man to man. No strikes, unions, or other annoyances, now so prevalent, disturbed the proprietor. The forgemen, colliers, wood choppers, farm hands,one and all, received from Mr. Jenkins most generous treatment in their business relations. The employes recived liberal wages, and, in turn, were grateful and faithful in their work.

Many families of workmen, from father to son,remained with the Windsor forge to the end. The Eppihimers, Silknitters, Johnsons, Wilhours, and many others, are now gone, none of the name residing in the vicinity. One particular man—Louis Hyer, an employe between 1780 and 1795—was said to be the grandfather of "Tom Hyer," a celebrated prizefighter of the fifties.

The Windsor mansion was as welcome a resting place for the traveling circuit rider or any clergyman as an oasis in the desert to the weary and heavy-laden caravan. Mrs. Jenkins was a woman of noble impulse, a strict Presbyterian, deeply religious. It was her delight to extend the hospitality of the mansion to the religious representatives of all denominations. As a mistress, her courteous treatment of her servants, and her solicitude for their welfare, stamped her as a lady not only by birth and surrounding, but by precept.

Not many years ago I met an aged woman in the northwestern part of this State. Her general appearance showed a strong likeness to the family, especially to one of the male members, whom I remembered very well in my boyhood days. In the course of conversation she remarked that she was a native of Lancaster county, and further inquiry led to the fact that at one time she lived at Windsor Mansion, when it was in its bloom, and it was a pleasure to hear her relate, and express in grateful words, her admiration for Mrs. Jenkins as being a just mistress.

Of the daughters of Robert Jenkins and Catherine Carmichael, all married distinguished men. The late Mrs. Martha J. Nevin, wife of Rev. Dr. John Wilberforce Nevin, late president of Franklin and Marshall College, was born at Windsor. Her children are well and favorably known, not only in literature, but in the arts. Miss Blanche Nevin, her daughter, the sculptress, now owns and occupies the mansion of her forefathers (a portion of the Windsor farm being included). The remainder of the farm, of some 550 acres, is (with two ex-

ceptions) owned by descendants of the family.

Mr. Robert Jenkins accumulated a liberal fortune in the iron business, his landed possessions being 4,000 acres. As a business man and a public-spirited citizen, he served the county as Congressman from 1807 to 1811. In his day and generation his life was well spent, and his memory one of a just man.

To return to the old forge. Lyndford Lardner must have rebuilt the forge, as over the doorway of the lower Windsor forge was placed a stone marked "L. Lardner, 1753." The exact spot where the Branson forge stood is known only by conjecture, as the remains of an old dam breast in Upper Windsor dam indicates its use for the first forge erected about 1743, and nearer the mansion. One hundred and twenty-five years rolled by and an evil day came upon the Old Windsor Forge (lower). About seven years after it had ceased operation forever, on a calm day in May, 1875, a rumbling noise was heard, and a great cloud of dust arose in the direction of Lower Windsor. The ancient iron works, that had started in manufacturing charcoal iron in Colonial times, under the rule of a King, had prospered and created wealth for its owners under a republic, and the rule of Presidents from Washington, the founder of the Republic, to Lincoln, the victor, for its preservation, lay prone upon earth—the walls, roof and chimneys all in a mass of wreck.

It had served its purpose well—the end had come—true, it lives now in memory.

The stone over the doorway, fortunately, was not broken, and is now one of the corner stones in the north-

east corner of the Upper Windsor barn.

### Pool Forge.

About the year 1770 James Old, who worked at Lower Windsor during the occupancy by the English Company, and who was a man of business ability, purchased a tract of land about three-quarters of a mile west of Windsor, along the Conestoga, and erected thereon a forge, Pool Forge by name. He prospered, and on July 13, 1795, he sold the forge and farm of 783 acres to his son, Davis Old.

However, a new star appeared in the iron industry of Caernarvon, who, in his day, was the most successful iron manufacturer and the largest land owner of valuable farms and woodland at the time of his death, in 1830, that ever graced the iron business of Lancaster county, a veritable Carnegie of his day and generation.

This man was Cyrus Jacobs. Born in 1760, dying in 1830. In his business life of probably forty-two years he amassed a fortune in that time that was colossal, and, had his descendants handled this vast estate with the same keen judgment and business ability as he displayed in acquiring it, a Vanderbilt fortune would have resulted.

When we take into consideration that Mr. Jacobs owned no iron ore mines, no furnace to produce pig iron, but made his fortune in buying pig iron, hauling it twenty miles to his forges, there converting it into charcoal blooms and bar iron, then hauling it to Philadelphia, fifty miles distant, we feel that as an early charcoal iron master he stood alone, a tower of business ability and financial integrity.

Mr. Jacobs was a son of Richards

Jacobs, born near Perkiomen, Chester county. He came to Pool Forge a young man unversed in the iron business. Endowed with a keen, perceptive mind and business ability of the highest type, his active mind and far-seeing judgment led him to anticipate a great future in the iron trade. His employer, James Old, he served faithfully a number of years, and, having married Mr. Old's daughter, Margaret, purchased, in the fall of 1789, when he was twenty-eight years of age, what was known as the Edwards farm, patented to Thomas Edwards on various dates from April 3, 1735, to September 21, 1745, recorded in Patent Book A, Vol. 7, page 149, and in Book A, Vol. 12, page 359. When Mr. Jacobs bought the tract from the administrators of David Morgan, who then owned the farm, it contained 285 acres. Mr. Jacobs at once began the construction of a dam and erection of a forge. The breast of the dam was made so high that it caused the waters to encroach on his neighbors' lands, compelling him to purchase nine additional tracts of land before he had a clear title to the water right and power, which at that time was the best on the Conestoga River. The forge had two hammers, enabling the owner to turn out as much iron in one day as Windsor and Pool forges could do in two days. In 1795 Mr. Jacobs built the splendid Spring Grove mansion, fronting south on the Conestoga, of Colonial type, stone in construction, 60 by 40 feet, containing thirty-two rooms, finished in keeping with the estate he owned. As it stands to-day, it is one of the finest old-time mansions in Lancaster county.

In its palmy days the surroundings

savored of the residence of an English squire. The garden surrounded by a stone wall, the garden beds edged with box wood. old-time flowers and rose bushes in fragrant abundance, the yard terraced to the race that led from the forge dam, great trees, especially noted two giant pines in front of the house, a great porch the entire length of the house, carved and finished by old-time master house builders, made Spring Grove a miniature kingdom.

How many hallowed memories clustered around this mansion! How many changes have occurred since the first occupancy! From happy recollections to sad reflections.

It was in this mansion that the late Bishop Potter wedded Miss Eliza Jacobs, the granddaughter of Cyrus Jacobs, and Miss Eliza M. Jacobs, the daughter of Mr. Jacobs, was joined in wedlock with Moulton Rogers, Esq., a prominent lawyer of Lancaster, Pa.

Years passed by, wealth accumulated under the untiring industry of the owner. In 1799, May 2, Mr. Jacobs purchased Pool Forge and its 783 acre farm from Davis Old, his brother-in-law, for £10,000, and started the forge with double hammers.

There was an old saying that "everything he touched turned into gold." However, it was not the magic wand of a sorcerer, but the ability, good judgment, and strict attention to his business propositions that caused this stream of gold to flow into his coffers. His forges, the fires always glowing, the heavy hammers pounding away, whether the demand for iron was urgent or slow, placed him in the position of being fully prepared at all times to supply the market on a quick demand.

Windsor, Pool and Spring Grove forges secured their charcoal pig iron from Elizabeth furnace, in Elizabeth township, Warwick, in Chester county, Joanna, in Berks, and Hopewell in Crester county.

For some reason no furnaces were ever erected on the Conestoga River east of Lancaster. Though undiscovered until late in the fifties, large bodies of iron ore existed in Caernarvon.

The Evans Mine, of Beartown, Garman, Shirk's and many smaller mines southeast of Churchtown have been worked, the output going to furnaces at Birdsboro and Joanna in Berks county. The great expense incurred in getting the ore to the surface caused the final abandonment of these sources of supply in 1878.

Of Mr. Jacobs' immediate family—fourteen children—the majority died in early life. Samuel O. Jacobs, on the death of his father, inherited by will the Spring Grove estate. He gave promise of a useful life, but died when comparatively young, 1836, in the twenty-ninth year of his age, his son, William Boyd Jacobs, inheriting the estate. He was a graduate of Yale College, a gentleman in the true sense of the word. In 1866 he sold the farm and forge to Peter Zimmerman, and thus, after an uninterrupted prosperity for three-fourths of a century, the finest estate in Lancaster county passed from the hands of the Jacobs family for all time. The old-time garden, the terraced lawn, the great pine trees, all have been obliterated. Ten farms have been created out of the almost six hundred acres owned by the elder Mr. Jacobs at the time of his decease. The whirligig of time spares neither estate nor individual. Original Spring Grove now contains

[Insert this in Vol. XVIII. No. 3, Reprint of the Lancaster County Historical Society, page 71, covering last two paragraphs.]

the history of their lives, neighbors, living in the same township, as an example of the fruits of industry.

When we remember that the iron business impoverished more men than it made wealthy, it is all the more remarkable that these two men showed ability and business sagacity that placed them at the head of the old-time iron masters under adverse circumstances.

The Jacobs family have always been noted for their generous liberality and hospitality. Their employes always had the kindliest feeling toward them. They never, to the writer's knowledge, were known to be in any manner other than on the most kindly terms with the men of the forges, the colliers and wood choppers.

The late General H. Bentley Jacobs, the grandson of Cyrus Jacobs, married Miss Catharine Jenkins, daughter of Robert Jenkins, of Windsor, a man of fine, gentlemanly mien and had friends amongst all classes. Unfortunately, the liberality and kindly generosity of these people did not tend

sixty-six acres with the old-time mansion.

In the latter years of Mr. Jacobs' life he resided at White Hall, half a mile north of Churchtown. He was living there in 1820, as I have read a letter (through the courtesy of one of his descendants) written him by James Buchanan, then a prominent Lancaster attorney, relating to the contemplated purchase of some property. Mr. Jacobs expired very suddenly in May, 1830, at White Hall. His will, made in 1829, shows the comprehensive intelligence this remarkable man had in executing it. In detail he describes himself as "Iron Master and Farmer." In both he was a remarkable success. As a farmer he owned in farms alone Spring Grove farm and forge, Pool farm and forge, Federal Hall, White Hall, Hampden, the Clymer farm in Berks county, mills, houses, etc. His landed possessions totaled 9,000 acres, farms and woodlands. His personal property represented a value of over $282,000. His farms all contained, on an average, hundreds of acres. Through the courtesy of his great grandson, Mr. John H. Jacobs, of Churchtown, I am enabled to place before you his will and an inventory of his personal estate.

Robert Jenkins, Cyrus Jacobs, as Lancaster countains, we can look upon the history of their lives, neighbors, the men of the forges, the colliers and wood choppers.

The late General H. Bentley Jacobs, the grandson of Cyrus Jacobs, married Miss Catharine Jenkins, daughter of Robert Jenkins, of Windsor, a man of fine, gentlemanly mien and had friends amongst all classes. Unfortunately,the liberality and kindly generosity of these people did not tend

to conserve the great fortune of their distinguished ancestor.

### Traditions.

As the ivy clings to ruined and deserted mansions, so do traditions attach themselves to the history of old-time iron families.

A tradition can only be one of two things. It is either derogatory, or, on the other hand, harmlessly jocular. Traditions have there been in old Caernarvon. Some, I regret to say, derogatory, others, harmless. To refer to them in this paper would be very ungenerous indeed. "Let the dead past bury its dead."

Of Mr. Jacobs' grandchildren, Cyrus Jr., started for California as a forty-niner. Whilst going by steamboat to St. Joe, Missouri, on the Mississippi River, he attempted to draw some water for his horse. Losing his balance, he plunged overboard, his body never being recovered. He was the son of Samuel O. Jacobs, and brother of William Boyd Jacobs, the last owner of historic Spring Grove.

### The Episcopal Church in Caernarvon.

In 1730 the first church (Episcopal) was erected. The settlers at that time were English and Welsh and adhered to the Church of England.

The old Bangor Church record recites thus: "They (the settlers) found no place would be agreeable to them without the public worship of God, and unanimously and cordially agreed, according to their worldy possessions, to build a church of square logs and name it Bangor, after a diocese of that name in Wales in old England. The names of the members who contributed to and built the church are as follows:

Thomas Williams, Phillip Davies,
George Huttson, Reese Davies
Nathan Evans, Thomas Morgan,
Morgan John, Gabriel Davies,
John Bowers, Hugh Davies,
Nicholas Huttson, David Davies.
Evans Hughes, John Davies,
Zaccheus Davies, Morgan Evans,
Geo. Huttson, Sr., Charles Huttson,
Edward Nicholas, Thomas Nicholas,
John Davies.

The first pastor was Rev. Griffith Hughes.

In 1754 a new stone church was built and Nathan Evans contributed £100, a liberal gift for that age. The third church was built probably after the War of 1812, but I have been unable to find an account of the exact year. The church was remodeled in 1879, being Gothic in style.

The stone work in the front of this church is a fine example of the workmanship of the old-time masons, and the white and red sandstone are so arranged as to be very pleasing to the eye. On the eastern side of the church wall are a number of honeycombed stone with the names of the donors of the original church carved thereon. The graveyard surrounding the church contains some ancient tombs and gravestones. The oldest is marked in memory of Mary Edwards, who died June, 1741, aged three years. In the southeast corner are buried many of the Jacobs family, including the progenitor of their family, Cyrus Jacobs; early members of the Jenkins family; Lieut. Col. Jonathan Jones, of the Seventy-second Regiment of the line, Pennsylvania, in the Continental army; Owen Thomas, who died in 1830, a soldier of the Revolution; Leonard Garman, a

Revolutionary wagonmaster. The old church book contains many quaint entries on different subjects. On October 12, 1811, a meeting of the corporation of Bangor was held to settle a misunderstanding between the teacher of the parish school and the committee. It was settled by the pedagogue being allowed to hold his position. May 2, 1814, Edward Davies, church warden, for the church, invested in the stock of the Union Bank of Lancaster, $250, five shares at $50 per share. The above bank not going into operation, the $250 was returned to the church with $4.00 interest.

Not a word is mentioned in the record book of the Revolution. Rev. Thomas Barton, being rector and a Loyalist, could not refuse to invoke divine blessing upon George the Third. This certainly provoked the liberty-loving parishioners, and the reverend gentleman resigned. Whether the Pequea (Compassville) P. E. Church have written proofs to claim erection of their church prior to 1730 or not I do not know. The congregation of the Episcopal Church has dwindled down to a small number. The old church is still in a fine condition. A number of years ago, on the death in Vermont of Mr. William Boyd Jacobs, he left by will $5,000, to be held in trust for the use of the church. He had been a consistent member of the church until he removed from the scene of his boyhood and manhood days in 1867.

A visit to this church and a stroll through the churchyard,where sleep the forefathers who in life performed the duties laid down before them in their various walks of life, from the wealthy to those of more humble station,recalls in part the words of Gray:

"Each in his narrow cell forever laid
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.
* * * * *
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.
* * * * *
The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave
Await alike th' inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
* * * * *
Can storied urn or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

The Methodist congregation was formed in the thirties. A great many of the employes of the forges were strict adherents of the Methodist Church and devout churchmen. The congregation is the strongest in the town.

In 1844 a Presbyterian Church was built, being liberally aided by the family of Mr. Robert Jenkins. In the graveyard Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are interred and a number of their children and descendants. I regret to note that the congregation is practically nil.

### The Mills.

The first desire of the early settlers and the cry for bread led to the prompt building of a mill, this necessary adjunct of the settlement to produce the "staff of life."

Gabriel Davis was, as I have mentioned, the first to build a grist mill. In 1750 John Jenkins erected a mill and in 1816 George Jenkins erected a new mill on the site of the old mill. It is still in use, and is known as Hertzler's mill, owned by John Z. Hertzler. It is situated a mile and a half southeast of Churchtown, on the

original Gabriel Davies tract. In 1742 a tract of land west of Churchtown was deeded to Jacob Light by John Thomas and Richard Penn. On this land, about 1750, Mr. Light built two mills, one, now known as Caernarvon Mill, owned by S. D. Martin, the other known as McCormick's, later as Yohn's mill, now owned by Henry S. Martin.

### The Roads.

The earliest record in the township book has this as the first entry, on November 13, 1763: "By cutting a road from old Lewis home to John Jenkins' mill and from John Jenkins' mill to the top of the Welsh Mountains £5,5s,9d." "November 21, 1763—By mending the great road from Stony Bank to John Yoder's fence at Maxwell's Hill, £1,7s,9d."

The great road was the King's highway, and extended to Chester Valley from Lancaster. A curious entry in the old book is as follows: "List of servants May 8, 1773—Line Servants to David Jenkins—Mulatto Maud, Mulatto George, indentured until the age of thirty-one, September 14, 1780. Mulatto Poll the same."

In 1819 a road was built south and southwest from Churchtown that intersected the road leading from Pool Forge to the top of the Welsh Mountains at Sandy Hollow.

### Persons of Note.

Among the many notable persons who have graced the neighborhood with their citizenship in the past, and they are legion, one in particular of national naval fame passed his last days near Churchtown.

This man was Commodore Elliott, of the United States navy. As Captain of the sloop of war Niagara, at the battle of Lake Erie, it was his ves-

sel that decided the fate of that engagement. The flagship Lawrence a wreck, Commodore Perry shifted his flag in the midst of a heavy fire to the Niagara,and, sailing through the British squadron, firing broadsides right and left, compelled the Union Jack to be lowered in token of surrender. In after years Captain, then Commodore, Elliott commanded the frigate Constitution on a cruise of three years around the world.

After retiring, the Commodore resided with his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Jacobs, at Hampton farm, one-half mile north of Churchtown. Like all the old sea fighters of the day of wide-spreading canvas, he had the peppery temper that was necessary in their maintaining order on board ship in the old days of the United States navy.

Being somewhat disabled, he was on one occasion carried out to his carriage. He remarked to those around: "You had better get a band and have them play the dead march from Saul." The Commodore died in 1845.

In the "thirties" Martin Bickham, an Englishman by birth, purchased three farms in the neighborhood of Churchtown—the Owen Thomas farm, Federal Hall farm and the George Jenkins farm, near Hertzler's Mill. The latter farm is now owned by Count DuPont, of Paris, France, and tenanted by Mr. Martin Bickham, the grandson of Martin Bickham.

Though an Englishman by birth, Mr. Bickham was an American citizen, and for a number of years, from 1816, United States Consul to the Isle of Mauritus.

He married a French lady of noble birth while residing in Mauritus, and his only child, the late Stephen Girard

Bickham, of Caernarvon, was born on that island.

Mr. Bickham was for many years confidential agent of Stephen Girard, the philanthropist, merchant prince, and the founder of Girard College.

The late James McCaa, of Churchtown, was a Scotchman by birth, having first seen the light of day in Dumfreeshire, Scotland.

Coming to America as a small boy, he finally located in Caernarvon township, afterwards removing to Churchtown.

Having Scotch persistence and a well-balanced mind, he succeeded in life.

His business ability was such that he settled many estates, and was one of the executors of the Windsor estate when the final settlement of the heirs occurred.

He was for many years a Justice of the Peace in Caernarvon. As a student of Burns, with his pronounced Scotch accent, it was a pleasure to hear him read "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "Highland Mary."

Edward Davies, a descendant of a grandson of Cyrus Jacobs, Esq., the ironmaster.

In 1838 Mr. Jacobs, on a tract of land one-half mile west of Churchtown, which consisted of 146 acres, erected a Colonial mansion, and christened the farm "Ashland," in honor of Henry Clay, "The Mill Boy of the Slashes," whose Kentucky home, "Ashland," was the residence of the distinguished Compromiser.

The era in which these people lived, like themselves, has passed forever. No more the old-time mansions will resound with the gaieties of the past days. The descendants of the early settlers, like birds from the nest, are scattered to the four winds.

A new regime has appeared, generations have changed, and the once-famous neighborhood surrounding Churchtown has conformed to the existing conditions.

### A Word on Churchtown.

This village, founded prior to 1730, is situated almost in the center of the township, on the high ridge. In the days of the forges it was a busy hive of industry. Tailors, shoemakers, hatmakers, cabinet and chairmakers, harness shops, blacksmiths, Conestoga wagon builders and nearby fulling mills gave employment to many persons, and an air of prosperity was evident to the traveler.

The Pennsylvania Gazeteer of 1798 thus describes the town at that date: "A post town in Caernarvon township, Lancaster county, Pa., distant twenty miles from Lancaster, east by north, and east by south from Philadelphia fifty miles. In the environs are two charcoal forges producing 450 tons of bar iron annually." This was in the days of candles and fat lamps.

Now the village can boast not of numerous small industries, but of electric lights, both for dwellings and streets.

With good schools, industrious people and pleasant surroundings Churchtown is still on the map and may it remain so as long as the sun shines.

In closing I wish to thank the following gentlemen of Caernarvon for very material assistance rendered in securing for me information from old deeds and correct local history of the past days of Caernarvon: Messrs. John Z. Hertzler, W. J. McCaa, John H. Jacobs and Henry S. Martin, and to Mr. M. J. Weaver (surveyor), New Holland, Pa., for information concerning the titles to Spring Grove estate.

# MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., March 6, 1914.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the regular session hall. The President, Mr. George Steinman, presided. Miss Martha B. Clark filled the secretary's place.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—New York Historical Society, 1910-1911; Inter-State Commerce Commission, 1913.

Magazines and Pamphlets—German-American Annals, two numbers; Cambridge Historical Society, Vol. VII; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 6; North Carolina Historical Society, Vol. XIII, No. 1; Linden Hall Echo; Enoch Pratt Free Library, 28th annual report; Enoch Pratt Free Library, Bulletin; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library, two numbers; Bulletin of New York Public Library.

Special Donations—Volume of Journal of American Folk-Lore, from A. K. Hostetter; number of Society's pamphlets, from M. T. Garvin; the Constitution of the Lancaster Conservatory of the Arts and Sciences and City Lyceum, 1839, from Mrs. H. B. Parry; autograph picture of R. P. Bland, from F. R. Diffenderffer; "The Founder's Return," from Wm. Riddle; "Legend of Wall Street," by Ezra Lamborn, "Practical Teacher," by Ezra Lamborn, from J. Aldus Herr; "Travels in Pennsylvania," by Gottleib Mittenberger, from L. B. Herr.

The names of the following were proposed for membership: Hugh McAllister North, Jr., of Columbia; Dr. Martin Ringwalt, of Rohrerstown; Dr. Newton E. Bitzer, 236 West Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pa.

Mrs. M. D. Owen Chahoon, of Washington, D. C., was elected to membership.

A letter from William Vincent Byars, of St. Louis, addressed to the Society, was read. It conveyed a word of congratulation on the excellent work our organization has been doing along historical lines, and holding us as a model which could be imitated in every county. Mr. Byars has been doing research work in Lancaster county, and he found our library of great assistance to him.

The paper of the evening was read by Dr. J. B. Lincoln, who had as his subject "The Story of Caernarvon." The essay was one of rare value from an historical standpoint, and it proved most entertaining. There was quite a discusison following the reading.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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WINDOW TAX AND FRIES' TREASON TRIAL.

SIDELIGHTS ON AN EARLY POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 4.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

Window Tax and Fries' Treason Trial, - - - - 87
By W. U. Hensel, Esq.

Sidelights on An Early Political Campaign, - - - 90
By W. U. Hensel, Esq.

Minutes of the April Meeting, - - - - - - 96

# WINDOW TAX AND FRIES TREASON TRIAL.

More than fifty years before the treason trials growing out of the Christiana Riot, a notable case, involving the same high crime, arose among the Pennsylvania Germans in Bucks, Northampton and Berks counties. It originated in the opposition of this conservative class of citizens to the Federal law imposing a house tax. The character of the tax was scarcely more offensive than the prescribed methods of administering the law. That involved the appointment of assessors, who invaded the sacred homes of these peace-loving and domestic people, measured the doors and windows, and it was regarded and resented as a gross imposition. Moreover, the Pennsylvania-Germans of that section were intensely anti-Federal in their political feelings. A leader among them was John Fries, who organized hostile public meetings and made violent demonstrations and threatened to encourage armed resistance to the tax. He and his followers paraded the public highways, armed, and with banners and music, denouncing Congress and Government, brow-beating the tax officials and otherwise signally offending the powers at Washington. They had Fries and his followers arrested for treason, and Justice Ireland, of the Supreme Court of the United States, tried the cases. The first resulted in the finding of Fries guilty of treason. He was sentenced to be hanged, and,

although he got a new trial, he was again tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. President John Adams pardoned him, because it was feared that his execution would create a physical and political revolution.

An echo of this trial has reached me in an interesting original document which I herewith submit and present to the Society. As in the Christiana Riot cases, the net of justice gathered in a great swarm of little fish, and many of Fries' neighbors were taken to Philadelphia, imprisoned, and, though finally acquitted, were subjected to expense, discomfort and even extreme hardship. Three of these from Macungie township, Northampton county, subsequently addressed this letter to the then President, Thomas Jefferson, from whose democracy they had hopes of obtaining relief. The paper itself was evidently sent, in the first instance, to Frederick Conrad,a member of Congress. He translated it and presented the original and translation to President Jefferson. The endorsement on the translation, "Kline-Sheaffer, Feb. 6/06, received Feb. 25," is in President Jefferson's own handwriting. The translation of the paper follows:

To His Excellency, Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of North America.

We, the subscribing petitioners, humbly address you, in our own simple language with filial confidence, and relying upon your Paternal kindnesses to endeavor to excite you to interest yourself a little in our concerns in aiding us with your good offices,to recover the money back which we unjustly paid in the year 1800, in

the City of Philadelphia. We must say unjustly, because I Jacob Klein (one of your petitioners) was imprisoned on a charge of high treason and not admitted to bail before trial, and when they could not convict me of that crime and condemn me to die they imprisoned me eight months longer on a charge of misdemeanor, and compelled me to pay a fine of One Hundred Dollars—so that my whole imprisonment was—twenty months, I believe the like never happened heretofore where a prisoner was tried in such a manner. We have sent a petition to Frederick Conrad, one of our representatives to lay before Congress in which the amount of the fine paid by each is inserted. We now put full confidence in you with a full persuasion and sincere belief that you will not withdraw your friendship.

Should these few simple lines create some commisseration with your worthy Sir; we shall feel ourselves happy well knowing the weight of but a single word from your Excellency.

Finally, wishing health and happiness to your Excellency, and that the Almighty may add many days of happiness and comfort to your life, is the ardent wish and prayer of your petitioners.

DANIEL SCHWARTZ,
JACOB KLEIN,
GEORGE SCHAEFFER.

Dated Febry 6th, 1806,
Macungie Township
Northampton County in the
State of Pennsylvania.

# SIDELIGHTS ON AN EARLY POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Among the most consipicuous names ever associated with our local politics were those of Muhlenberg, Cameron and Buchanan. In the earlier days of the province the Muhlenbergs were distinguished alike in letters, theology and public life. It will be remembered that one of this notable family, a Representative from Pennsylvania, was the first Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives. Of a later generation, Henry A. Muhlenberg was the nominee of the Democratic party for Governor in 1844. At that time, it is not so well remembered, Simon Cameron and James Buchanan were both supporters of the Democratic party, and they were both fully satisfied with the nomination of Muhlenberg—although both earlier and later they were seldom found in political harmony, whether belonging to the same party or not. Mr. Buchanan was a ready letter writer, and kept copies of nearly every important document he wrote, so that when his biographer came to write his life he had a great abundance of material; much responsibility attached to him for the proper care of it, and much labor was entailed by the necessity of going through it all. Simon Cameron, on the other hand, was extremely reticent with his pen. Like most men who avoid writing and do not talk unnecessarily, what he did write or speak was generally "to the point—pointy."

I happened recently to have the fortune to come across two letters written respectively by these two eminent men within four days of each other. They were both addressed to Muhlenberg, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1844. Unfortunately for his party, for homself, and, no doubt, for the writers of these two letters, he died in the midst of his campaign. Had he lived he would have been elected undoubtedly to succeed Governor David R. Porter. Upon his death, Francis R. Shunk was nominated in his stead, and he was elected and resigned before his official term ended. What might have happened, how the course of Pennsylvania politics might have been changed, how Buchanan and Cameron might have stood together—or which, if either of them, would have been disappointed in Muhlenberg's administration—these and a hundred other doubts and conjectures are excited by the documents to which I have referred. Their local interest, as well as their general importance and personal references and disclosures, make them of very great interest, and I now place them at the service of this society.

**Buchanan to Muhlenberg.**

Lancaster 26 July 1844.

"My Dear Sir:

"I enclose you an invitation which I have just received for you from Mr. [George] Bancroft of Boston.

"You need not have made any apology for your delay in answering my letter. I sincerely pity you overrun as you must be with visitors & letters. A man must pay a very heavy tax to be a Governor of Pennsylvania, but the certain prospect of success

must be a consolation to yourself as it is to your friends. I cannot undertake to express any decided opinion in regard to this county. If I were the event might prove that it was too favorable. I think, however, I may assure you that nearly all the old grumblers have ceased to complain. I now do not know a man amongst them in this city, with one exception, who will not vote for you. I have tried him hard, but as yet to no purpose. He is obstinate, but will not in any event aid the enemy. The majority against us will depend upon whether the Mennoists, Dunkers, &c., &c., can be excited to take an active part in the election. As yet all my information is that they have not been and cannot be thus excited. The leading Whigs here do not from what I can learn count upon Markle's election. If you can make any suggestion to me of when, where or how I can aid you it will afford me cordial pleasure to serve you in any manner.

"I expect to go to Bedford on Monday next. I would have been glad for your company, but I confess that your reasons for remaining at home are convincing.

"It is physically impossible for me to go to Wilkes-Barre, or rather to make a speech if I should be there. I have long negected my teeth, and under the advice of Dr. Gardette have lost four of the front ones in the under jaw, which has affected my speech more than you can imagine. Until these are replaced I am hors du combat and this cannot be done until my gums are perfectly heald and sound.

"There is a glorious career before you should Providence spare your life

and health. It will be in your power to elevate your own character and at the same time do more good to your native State than any other man living. You perhaps have no adequate idea if how low we stand in the estimation of our sister States. I took no part against J. M. P., except merely to vote in the negative, but I found that Senators from distant States were better acquainted with the history of our corruptions than those who have been in the midst of them. It would seem that the view was clearer from a distance. I have learned that the Governor is now putting all his machinery in motion to make himself U. S. Senator, and if he should succeed this will cap the climax of our disgrace.

"Please remember me in the kindest terms to Miss Rosa and the lieutenant, also to Mr. Barr, and believe me as ever to be sincerely and respectfully your friend

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg.

### Cameron to Muhlenberg.

"Middletown, July 22, 1844.

"My Dear Sir:

"The enclosed is from one of the Democratic Candidate for Congress. He is the shrewdest politician in this district and a man of fortune.

"Martin Coryell, the son of Lewis T., wants a letter from you recommending him for the post of Surveyor Genl. of Iowa, which he says is vacant.

"I am going to Northumberland on Thursday to attend their big meeting and will take a turn through Dauphin county. I am somewhat alarmed as to the vote of this county, for I have no faith in the friends of Shunk

and very little in the integrity of Porter. Here the administration has some weight.

"From what I heard in the city I am afraid you have been given a wrong impression of my connection with the new paper. I only agreed to give my money to aid my friends with whom I have stood from the beginning of the contest for your nomination. (When Read called on me at Lancaster and talked of this affair. I told him candidly my position & agreed to give it up on condition that all my friends agreed). I had no desire or expectation of personal benefit from it & as little to get into the strife of a paper, but as a rule of my life I always stick to my friends with my purse and my person. When Read called on me &c (as above) agree, He previously telling me that he had consulted them, instead of carrying out this condition he started his paper without consulting them. Hearing this I refused to be connected with it and his paper died. It was a poor abortion and I should have been ashamed of its paternity. Like all such sickly, fatherless things it soon died without any one to mourn its loss. It seems that Read wanted to use my money and influence and at the same time avoid what he considered my unpopularity and that of my friends. I am tired of such slang. I do not choose to be used by any man who will not openly own his connection with me. I know well my own capacity for good or evil, & I feel deeply the indignities that have been heaped on my reputation by such men as I could name who have feared my rivalry,while they have at the same time been pretending friendship, using my services and in secret

slandering me by inuendo. I have no desire for either office or political distinction and therefore such fellows may go to the Devil. A paper may yet be started if it be only to keep such rascals in awe.

"Of course, I write this without reference to you, for you are one of the few public men who have always treated me fairly, candidly & honorably & because you did so I have stuck by you for ten years without a fattening fee. I know that you have already been assailed in regard to me but I have too much confidence in your good sense and good heart to believe that you can be operated upon to the injury of any one who claims only your good opinion for his services. In the rest I can and will take care of myself.

"The Whigs are beginning to rally their friends for Markle, and they will make much greater effort than we had imagined in the hope of aiding Clay. I do not fear the result, but we must omit no effort in any quarter that will give us a vote. I wish you not merely elected, for that would be no great honor, but I want you to have such a majority as will be remembered with pride by coming generations of the Democracy. You can have such a vote if all your friends will cease dividing your patronage & go to work with their sleeves rolled up to make votes.

"Yours truly & respectfully

"SIMON CAMERON.

"Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg."

# Minutes of the April Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., April 3, 1914.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the society's rooms.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Steinman.

Miss Bausman gave a list of donations. A donation from Miss Mazie E. Smith had unusual interest and value. It consists, first, of a two-page letter from James Buchanan, before he became President, addressed to the then Mayor of Lancaster, Michael Carpenter, advising him of his intention to establish a permanent fund for the purchase of wood and coal for the needy widows and families of the city. It was a private letter, and has never been in print until to-day. The other gift from Miss Smith is the marriage docket of Michael Carpenter, who was the donor's grandfather, while Mayor and Alderman two generations ago. It records about 118 marriages at which he officiated, gives the names of the contracting parties, where the ceremony was performed, and the fees received for the same. Some were solemnized in his office, but most of them at the city hotels, Hubley's, Cooper's, the Grapes, Schofield's, Swope's, Reed's, Wright's and others. It may be of interest to the members to know the fees he received: 47 couples paid $5 each; 29, $2; 9, $2.50; 5, $1.50; 2, $3.50; 12, $1; 1, 75 cents; 1, 62½ cents; 1, 60 cents; 1, $4.85; 3, nothing at all, and one $10. The names of this ten-dollar pair were Thomas Woodward and Hen-

# Minutes of the April Meeting.

rietta Lewis, and they came from Chester county. The first marriage recorded was February 28, 1843, and the last one on October 18, 1859. This gift exemplifies the fact that there are lying in many family chests and closets many valuable historical documents of which nothing is—and never may be—known.

Other donations received were as follows: The Pennsylvania Magazine for 1775, "I Am That I Am;" Waldie's Select Library, 12 volumes; several old newspapers of Pennsylvania —1808 to 1838; Philadelphia Almanac, 1830; The Columbian Magazine for 1791; Treasury Book for the Lancaster County Silk-Growing Society, and other books from J. Lane Reed, of Dayton, Ohio, through Mrs. M. N. Robinson; Business Directory of Lancaster, 1887, from G. H. Rothermel.

The name of Dr. E. T. Prizer was proposed for membership.

H. M. North and Martin Ringwalt and Dr. Newton E. Bitzer were elected to membership.

A communication was received from Hon. T. L. Montgomery, who was made curator of the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania. In this communication he asked that the Historical Society lend their aid and cooperation in marking the historical places in commemorating the memory of prominent personages. It was moved and agreed that the communication be received for further consideration.

Three papers by Mr. Hensel were read. One on a Treason Trial against some Germans in Northampton County for resisting the Federal House Tax passed after the Revolutionary War, together with the original petition in German and the translation signed by three of the Northampton County Germans asking

Thomas Jefferson to get Congress to refund the money that they had to send to save themselves from being hanged for their resisting the house tax. On this translation there is a notation in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Hensel's second paper was read by D. B. Landis and it contained suggestions and plans, etc., concerning participating with the Shippen School in holding a pageant on Williamson Lawn on May 29.

Mr. Hensel's third paper was read by Dr. Lincoln and it was on the subject of Buchanan and Cameron concerning Dr. Muhlenberg's candidacy for Governor.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Hensel for the papers and were ordered printed.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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## HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 5.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

History of the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster, - - - - - - - - - 103

By Judge C. I. Landis.

Minutes of the May Meeting, - - - - - - 120

# History of the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster.

A history of the establishment and abolition of the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster may not be important to the present generation, and it is easily ascertained by any one who is willing to make diligent search. A resume of it may prove, however, not wholly uninteresting to the members of the Bar and to those of our citizens who delight in antiquarian research. It was the second Court of this character established in the State, the first one being in the county of Philadelphia. Therefore, to place the subject in concrete form for easy reference, I briefly sketch the substance of the acts of Assembly relating thereto.

The Act of March 27, 1820, P. L. 113, was entitled, "An Act to provide for the erection of an additional Court within the city and county of Lancaster." Section 1 provided "that there shall be a Court of Record established in and for the city and county of Lancaster by the name and style of 'The District Court for the City and County of Lancaster,' which shall consist of a president, who shall have power to try, hear and determine all civil pleas and actions, real, personal and mixed.....provided that the said Court shall have no jurisdiction, either originally or on appeal, except when the sum in controversy

# History of the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster.

shall exceed three hundred dollars." By authority contained in Section 2, suits of this character might, within a stipulated time, be transferred at the election of either party from the Court of Common Pleas to the new Court. The Act was to remain in force for four years. By the Act of March 10, 1823, P. L. 66, the county of Dauphin was added to the District Court, and the President Judge was authorized to exercise such powers within the county of Dauphin as were granted to him in the city and county of Lancaster. The Act of 1820 was thereby continued in force for four years more from March 27, 1824, and the salary of the Judge was fixed at $1,600. The Act of April 10, 1826, P. L. 277, continued the Act of 1820, and certain supplements (so far as they related to the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster) in force until the first day of May, 1833, and declared that the Court should consist of two Judges, namely, the President and Assistant Judge. The Governor was directed to appoint and commission an Assistant Judge. The Court was to have no jurisdiction, except as to cases then pending therein, either original or on appeal, unless the sum involved exceeded $100, and suits in the Common Pleas, where the sum in controversy exceeded $200, were, after May 1, 1826, to be transferred to the District Court, and the original jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, where the amount exceeded $200, was to cease. By the seventh section of the Act, the county of York was annexed to the district, and thereafter the district was composed of the city and county of Lancaster, the county of Dauphin and the county of York. This situation continued until

March 27, 1828,when the Act of March 10, 1823, expired of its own limitation. It was not renewed by subsequent legislation so far as Dauphin county was concerned; that county, after 1828, ceased to be part of the district.

By the Act of April 14, 1828, P. L. 446, the Judges were required to reside within the bounds of their district, and under certain other supplements the jurisdiction of the Court was enlarged, but not to an extent requiring special comment. By the Act of April 8, 1833, P. L. 215, the county of York was made a separate district, and the respective District Courts were continued in force until May 1, 1840. Under the Act of March 11, 1840, P. L. 122, the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster was re-established and continued for ten years from May 1, 1840, and by the Act of March 29, 1849, P. L. 256, the Court was abolished, and its records and business was transferred to the Court of Common Pleas.

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## SKETCHES OF THE JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURT, AND ALSO OF THE ASSOCIATE AND ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### Charles Smith.

The first Judge of this Court was Charles Smith. He was born in the City of Philadelphia on March 4, 1765. He was the son of William Smith, D. D., Provost of the College of Philadelphia. His early education was un-

der the care of his father, and he afterwards graduated from Washington College, Maryland, on May 14, 1783. He studied law with his brother, William Moore Smith, who resided in Easton, and he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in June, 1786, and to practice before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on January 8, 1787. He began the practice of the law at Sunbury, and then coming to Lancaster, he was admitted there at the May term of 1787. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1790, and was elected to the State House of Representatives from this county in 1806, 1807 and 1808. He was a member of the State Senate in 1816. On March 27, 1819, he was appointed President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, then made up of the Counties of Adams, Cumberland and Franklin, as successor of Judge Hamilton, of Carlisle; but, nevertheless, he retained his residence in Lancaster. He served in this position until April 27, 1820. On April 28, 1820, he was commissioned President Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster, and he served as such until March 27, 1824, when the Act of March 10, 1823, went into effect, and Ebenezer G. Bradford was appointed under its provisions to the presidency of that Court. In disgust, he then sold his house and moved to Baltimore, Maryland. He ultimately returned to Philadelphia, where he died at Belmont on April 18,1836. His body is interred in the graveyard of the Church of the Epiphany, in Philadelphia. He was appointed by the Legislature to revise the laws of the Commonwealth and to frame a new compilation of the same, and in 1810 there was published by John Bioren, under the authority of the State, four volumes known as "Smith's Laws on Pennsylvania." In

1812, volume 5 was issued, and in 1822 volumes 6 and 7. He also was the author of a treatise called "Land Laws of Pennsylvania."

He was married to Mary, daughter of Judge Jasper Yeates, and when he came to Lancaster, he purchased a tract of land east of the city, along the Conestoga River, and built "Hardwick," well known to our older citizens. This beautiful country seat afterwards came into the ownership of Captain James Wiley, and it was conveyed indirectly by him to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1882, when what is now known as the "Cut-off" was constructed to the north of the city.

## Alexander Thomson.

Alexander Thomson was born at Scotland, in Franklin county, on January 12, 1788. His parents died when he was young, and at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Andrew Thomson, to learn the trade of sicklemaking. While so engaged, he pursued his studies and acquired the rudiments of Greek and Latin. He afterwards taught school for three years in a select school in Northumberland, and then went to Bedford, where he took charge of an academy. While so engaged, he studied law with Judge James M. Riddle, who, after retirement from the Bench in 1804, practiced law in Chambersburg. In 1816, he was admitted to the Bedford County Bar. In 1823, he was elected to the State House of Representatives from Bedford county, and in 1824 he was a member of the Eighteenth Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria, as the successor of John Tod, resigned.

1812, volume 5 was issued, and in 1822 volumes 6 and 7. He also was the author of a treatise called "Land Laws of Pennsylvania."

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## Alexander Thomson.

Alexander Thomson was born at Scotland, in Franklin county, on January 12, 1753. His parents died when he was young, and at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Andrew Thomson, to learn the trade of blacksmithing. While so engaged, he pursued his studies and acquired the rudiments of Greek and Latin. He afterwards taught school for three years in a select school in Northumberland, and then went to Bedford, where he took charge of an academy. While so engaged, he studied law with Judge James M. Riddle, who, after retirement from the Bench in 1804, practiced law in Chambersburg. In 1816, he was admitted to the Bedford County Bar. In 1822, he was elected to the State House of Representatives from Bedford county, and in 1824 he was a member of the Eighteenth Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria, as the successor of John Tod, resigned.

He was also a member of the Nineteenth Congress. He served in Congress until May 1, 1826, when he resigned. On that day, he was commissioned by Governor John Andrew Shulze, under the Act of April 10, 1826, Assistant Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Lancaster and the counties of Dauphin and York, and he continued to hold that office until June 25, 1827, when he resigned. On June 25, 1827, he was appointed and commissioned President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, as the successor of John Tod, who was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court. He then moved to Chambersburg, and lived there until his decease. In 1837, he opened a law school in Chambersburg, which was subsequently made the law department of Marshall College. This college was then located at Mercersburg, Franklin county. There were no formal lectures, the course being conducted by oral instruction and examinations. The law college was in a one-story building, adjoining his residence, on Main street, near the public square. After he left the Bench, he resumed the practice of the law,using this building also as his office. He was the last Judge appointed under the Constitution of 1790, and his commission expired, as provided for in the amendments of 1838, on June 30, 1841. His successor was Judge Jeremiah S. Black. The date of his admission to the Franklin county Bar cannot be ascertained, as the records were destroyed during the War of the Rebellion, when Chambersburg was burned by the Confederates under Generl McCausland. He died at Chambersburg on August 2, 1848, and was buried in the graveyard of the Falling Spring

Presbyterian Church, on the banks of the Conococheague. He was married on October 21, 1817, to Abigail Blythe, of Bedford county, and after her decease to Jane Graham. Frank Thomsan, a son of the first marriage was, on February 3, 1897, elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in which position he continued until his death.

## Ebenezer Green Bradford.

Ebenezer Green Bradford was the son of Rev. Ebenezer Bradford and Elizabeth Green. He was a direct descendant of that William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower and who became the Second Governor of the Plymouth Plantation. His father was ordained evangelist by the Presbytery of New York in 1775, and supplied the church at Danbury, Conn., from April 9, 1777, to November 22, 1779. On August 4, 1782, he was made pastor of a church at Rowley, Mass. The subject of this sketch was born at Danbury on February 19, 1777. He was educated at Dartmouth College, graduating in the class of 1796. I am not certain when or where he was first admitted to the Bar. He was, however, admitted at Philadelphia on March 1, 1802, and on February 14, 1814, at the first Court held at Mifflinburg, Union county, he, on motion of Enoch Smith, Esq., was sworn in as one of the attorneys. He was a member of the Northumberland county Bar, for he at one time resided in Sunbury, and he was appointed Deputy Attorney General for that county on January 19, 1809. He continued to hold that office until January, 1821. In December, 1822 he was a candidate for the State Senate from the Northumberland district, but was defeated by Lewis Dewart. On May

3, 1824, he was commissioned by Governor John Andrew Shulze, President Judge of the District Court, then composed of the city and county of Lancaster and the county of Dauphin, and on March 27, 1828, he was again commissioned to the same office by the same executive, the district being then the city and county of Lancaster and county of York. Under this second commission he remained in office until May 1, 1833, when the district was divided and each county became a separate district. His son, Rev. Arthur G. Bradford, was born in Reading, in 1810; but whether or not Judge Bradford lived there at the time, I am unable to ascertain. He lived in Sunbury until the Act of 1828 was passed,requiring Judges to reside in their respective districts, whereupon he moved to the borough of Columbia, in this county. After his term of office expired, he went to York. He died suddenly on May 17, 1836, in Pottsville, at Pennsylvania Hall, from an attack of apoplexy. The Miners' Journal, of that borough, in making mention of his demise, speaks of him as "Judge E. G. Bradford, of York," and states that his "remains were accompanied to the grave by a portion of his bereaved family and a numerous concourse of friends." Pennsylvania Hall, which was opened in 1831, is one of the leading hotels in Pottsville. Judge Bradford was interred in an old cemetery in Pottsville, wherein also was buried John Potts, the founder of that city. In 1895, this cemetery was appropriated by the school district, and his remains were then removed to the Presbyterian Cemetery, where they now lie. A flat tombstone contains the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory

of Ebenezer Green Bradford, 17th May, 1836. Aged 59."

The assessment book of Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, shows: "Judge E. G. Bradford, 400 acres." This tract is supposed to be underlaid with coal and to be now of great value. In his lifetime he sold the one-half of it to one Martin Weaver for $9,250, and after his death a decree for specific performance of the contract was entered in the Orphans' Court of York county, and his administrators thereupon executed a deed for it. What became of the other half does not appear from the records of Schuylkill county. He left a widow, May Bradford, who lived with her two minor daughters, Sarah Ann and Emily, at Northumberland, and also four sons, who were then of age, namely, Rev. Arthur B., Albert G., Charles A. and Oscar. His widow and John Evans, of York, were his administrators.

## Alexander Laws Hayes.

Alexander Laws Hayes was born in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, on March 7, 1793. After a preliminary education in Newark Academy he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and graduated there in 1812. He then began the study of law in the office of Hon. H. M. Ridgely, of Dover, in the State of Delaware, and he was admitted to the Kent county Bar on November 15, 1815. In the meantime he, in 1814, served as clerk of the State Senate of Delaware, and in 1815 he was elected and served as clerk of the State House of Representatives. He practiced law in Dover until 1820, when he removed to Philadelphia, and he remained in that city for one year. From there he went to the city of Reading, in this

State, and practiced his profession in Berks county for six years. During this period, namely, on April 19, 1824, he was, on motion of Molton C. Rogers, Esq., admitted to the Lancaster Bar. While living in Reading, he, under a special appointment of Attorney General Frederick Smith, served for three sessions as Deputy Attorney General in prosecuting the criminal pleas of this county.

By the Act of March 27, 1820, P. L. 113, "The District Court for the City and County of Lancaster" was established, and on June 25, 1827, Judge Hayes was appointed by Governor John Andrew Shulze Assistant Judge of that Court. By virtue of the Act of April 8, 1833, P. L., 215, it was provided that the several acts of Assembly then in force relative to the district Courts of the city and county of Lancaster and the county of York should be continued until the first day of May, 1840, but that, after the first day of May, 1833, the city and county of Lancaster should form a separate district, and the county of York should form a separate district, and that the Governor should appoint and commission a Judge of competent legal attainments for each district. In pursuance of this authority, and at the instance of the Bar of Lancaster county, Governor George Wolf, on May 1, 1833, commissioned Judge Hayes as President Judge of this Court, to serve until the first day of May, 1840. By the Act of March 11, 1840, P. L. 122, the Court was re-established for the term of ten years from May 1, 1840, and Judge Hayes was appointed and commissioned on May 1, 1840, by Governor David R. Porter, to serve for said term. He, however, resigned on January 1, 1849,

and entered upon mercantile pursuits.

Under the act of April 13, 1854, P. L. 369, the Governor was directed to fill the vacancy then existing in the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this district, by appointing thereto a competent person, learned in the law, to continue until the first Monday in December, 1854, and that, at the next general election, the electors of the county should elect such a person, "learned in the law," to be an Associate Judge of said Court, to hold office therein for ten years from the said first Monday in December. I can find no record that any appointment was made in the interim, but at the general election of 1854, Judge Hayes was elected Associate Judge, and on November 13, 1854, he was commissioned by Governor William Bigler for a term of ten years from the first Monday in December of that year. Under the act of March 25, 1864, P. L. 94, the Act of 1854 was continued for another period of ten years, with the like provision that "an Associate Law Judge" should be elected at the ensuing general election and he was, on the fall of 1864, again elected. He was commissioned by Governor Andrew G. Curtin on November 23, 1864, for a term of ten years from the succeeding first day of December. By virtue of the Schedule to the Constitution of 1873, his term was extended to the first Monday in January, 1875. The Constitution of 1873, abolished the office of Associate Judge in counties forming separate districts, and by the Act of April 9, 1874, P. L. 54, it was provided "that the qualified electors of.....the county of Lancaster, constituing the Second dis-

trict....." should "at the next general election, in the manner prescribed by law for the election of President Judges, elect one person..... learned in the law, to serve as an additional Judge of the several Courts in.....said" district. In the fall of 1874 Judge Hayes, William Augustus Atlee and David W. Patterson became candidates for this office at the Republican primary election, and David W. Patterson was nominated by a plurality of 473 votes over Mr. Atlee, the next highest candidate, Judge Hayes than became an independent candidate at the general election, but was defeated. He then retired to private life and died in his home on South Prince street, this city, on July 13, 1875, at the venerable age of eighty-two. He lies buried in the graveyard adjoining St. James' Episcopal Church, in this city. He served longer than any Judge who ever occupied a judicial position in this county, namely, six and a-half years as Assistant Judge of the District Court, sixteen years as President Judge of that Court, and twenty years as Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His total service was forty-two and a-half years.

## David Watson Patterson.

David Watson Patterson was born in Rapho township, this county, just outside the limits of the borough of Mt. Joy, on August 30, 1815. He was educated at Lititz, and also took a preparatory classical course at Moscow Academy, Chester county, and at the Old Milton Academy, Northumberland county. He entered Washington College (now Washington and Jefferson), and graduated there in 1839. He studied law under John R. Mont-

gomery, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar of this county on June 20, 1842. In 1847 he was elected as a Whig to the State House of Representatives, serving one term, and in 1853 he was elected to the office of District Attorney, for a term of three years. He was active in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. In 1872, he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, from the Ninth Senatorial District, and in the fall of 1874, was elected Additional Law Judge. The vote at the Republican primary was: David W. Patterson, 5,078; A. L. Hayes, 880; William Augustus Atlee, 4,605; and at the general election, David W. Patterson, 9,514; A. L. Hayes, 7,035. His commission,by Governor John F. Hartranft, was dated December 3, 1874, and was for ten years from the first Monday in January, 1875. In 1884, he was re-elected for another term of ten years, but he died on February 21, 1892 in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His remains lie buried in Lancaster Cemetery, in this city.

## David McMullen.

David McMullen was born near Mount Hope, Lancaster county, on October 20, 1844. He was educated in the public schools, in Yeates Institute, in the Vermont Episcopal School at Burlington, Vt., and at the Millersville State Normal School, from which last-named institution he graduated in 1868. He first began the study of law under Hugh C. Graham, Esq., of Oil City, but afterwards entered the office of Samuel H. Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster city. He was admitted to the Bar on December 23, 1871. He was elected to the office of School Director of the city of Lancaster in 1889, and he continued to serve as

such until February 27, 1909. He was president of the School Board from November, 1890, to November, 1906. On March 2, 1892, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Robert E. Pattison, Additional Law Judge, as the successor of David Watson Patterson, lately deceased, and he served in that office until the first Monday of January, 1893. Being a Democrat in politics, he was the candidate of that party for the office of Judge at the general election held in the fall of 1892, but he was defeated by Henry Clay Brubaker, the Republican candidate. After the expiration of his term of office, he resumed the practice of the law, and he continues at this time to follow his profession.

## Henry Clay Brubaker.

Henry Clay Brubaker was born in West Earl township, Lancaster county, on March 5, 1843. When quite a young boy, his father moved to Lancaster city, and it was there that he lived during the greater portion of his life. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and subsequently attended Franklin and Marshall College, from which institution he graduated in 1864. After his graduation, he went to Cambridge in the State of Indiana, and he there studied law and was admitted to the Bar. He practiced in that State for a short time, and then returned to Lancaster to assist his father, who had been elected District Attorney of this county. On October 26, 1865, on motion of his father, George Brubaker, Esq., he was admitted to the Lancaster Bar. He was twice a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, and once for that of City Solicitor, but each time he was de-

feated. In 1891, he became a candidate for Judge at the Republican primary election, against John B. Livingston, who was seeking a re-election. The contest was close, and, after a prolonged hearing before the Board of Return Judges, it was announced that he had eleven majority, excluding two of the wards of the city. The friends of Judge Livingston refused to abide by this result, and both of the candidates, and also Hugh M. North, Esq. as the nominee of the Democratic party, entered into the contest at the general election held in the fall of 1891. Judge Livingston was elected by a majority of 155 votes over Judge Brubaker, his nearest competitor. When Judge Patterson died on February 21, 1892, David McMullen was appointed Judge to serve until the first Monday in January ensuing. Judge Brubaker becoming a candidate at the Republican primary, he was nominated for Additional Law Judge by that party. At the general election of 1892, he was elected over Judge McMullen, and he took his seat on the first Monday in January, 1893, under a commission issued by Governor Robert E. Pattison, dated December 19, 1892. He died, after a comparatively short illness, on March 29, 1899. By his special directions, his body was cremated. On the death of Judge Brubaker, the writer of these sketches was appointed by Governor William A. Stone as his successor in office, and was commissioned April 11, 1899, to serve until the first Monday in January, 1900. Having been elected at the general election held in 1899, he was, on December 7, 1899, commissioned by the same Executive for a term of ten years, from the first Mon-

day in January, 1900. Judge Livingston, however, having retired on February 13, 1904, he became President Judge, and Judge Hassler was thereupon appointed Additional Law Judge of the district.

## Aaron Bilyeu Hassler.

Aaron Bilyeu Hassler was born at Centre Square, Montgomery county, on April 13, 1860. His father, a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, having moved to New Holland, in this county, his son was educated first in the public schools of that vicinity, and afterwards at Muhlenberg College, where he graduated in 1882. He read law with George Nauman, Esq., and was admitted to the Lancaster county Bar on June 5, 1885. He served for two years as solicitor for the Board of Prison Inspectors, and three and a-half years,from 1897, as County Solicitor. He resigned the latter office on May 17, 1901, to accept the office of County Controller, an office which, by force of the Constitution, was then established for the first time in this county. He served under this appointment until the first Monday in January, 1902. At the general election of 1901, he was elected for a full three-years' term. Upon the retirement of Judge Livingston, on February 13, 1904, the writer became President Judge, and on February 18, 1904, Judge Hassler was appointed and commissioned by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker as Additional Law Judge, to serve until the first Monday in January, 1905. At the general election held in the fall of 1904, he was elected for a full term of ten years, and his commission, issued by Governor Pennypacker, bears date December 6, 1904. Ordinarily

his term would expire on the first Monday in January, 1915; but, owing to the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the State at the general election held in 1913, it has been extended to the first Monday in January, 1916. He is now serving acceptably in his office.

# Minutes of the May Meeting.

Lancaster, May 1, 1914.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Society's rooms. President Steinman presided and Miss Martha B. Clark acted as Secretary.

Miss Lottie Bausman, the Librarian, presented the following monthly report:

Bound volumes—Corwin's Speeches, Pennsylvania Hospital, from Wm. H. Spangler, of Ephrata; Smull's Legislative Hand-Book, Report of the Department of Mines—1912—Pt. II., Report of the Board of Public Charities—1912, Report of the Department of Fisheries—1912, Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs—1912—Pt. III., Proceedings of the 47th Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, from the State Library, Harrisburg; A Lancaster Imprint—in German—1828 and Introduction to The English Reader, by Lindley Murray, from the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library; Handbooks of American Indians—Pt. I., and History of Cumberland County, by purchase.

Pamphlets—Some of the Descendants of John Michael Dübendorf, 1695-1778, more especially those directly dessended through his grandson David Diffenderffer, 1752-1846, and a number of Ross Memorial pamphlets, from F. R. Diffenderffer; International Conciliation; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library,

Pittsburgh; Bulletin of the New York Public Library—two numbers.

Special donations—Bound volumes of the following Lancaster newspapers:—Lancaster Intelligencer, from Oct., 1821, to Aug., 1826, consecutively; Lancaster Free Press, from Aug., 1822, Vol. 1, No. 38, to Oct., 1825; Republican Telegraph, from Nov., 1825, Vol. 1, No. 1, to Nov., 1826; Political Sentinel and Lancaster Literary Gazette, from Nov., 1826, Vol. 1, No. 1, to May, 1828; The Daily New Era, from 1877 to 1896; The Weekly New Era, from 1877 to 1896, all from the children of the late John B. Warfel. The donation also includes copies of the Franklin Gazette, from Oct., 1821, to March, 1823. A framed sampler—the linen woven in Lancaster county, and the sampler was made in 1782—from Miss Jennie Bowman Moltz, of New York City.

The following interesting donations are from Eugene E. Stokes, of Port Richmond, N. Y.:

No. 1 is a piece of greenheart wood taken from the ship "Roosevelt" in which Peary discovered the North Pole. The piece was taken from the port side (left) on Oct. 17, 1910, in the Burley or Staten Island shipbuilding yard, Mariners Harbor, S. I., N. Y., while I was there. It had been smashed in by the ice of the Arctic on the last eventful trip.

No. 2 is a piece of the banister of the house in which Robert Fulton lived, No. 1 State street, New York. In the basement and yard of it he built the first steamboat, "The Clermont," which was sailed on the Hudson, 1809, and celebrated in 1909 by the "Hudson-Fulton" parade. It is now being torn down.

No. 3 is a piece of wood from the old historical Astor House, Broadway, Vesey and Barclay streets, iden-

tified with New York history. It is nearly the last of New York's old hotels and is now being torn down.

Dr. E. T. Prizer was elected to membership and the following were proposed: A. M. Breneman, No. 213 West End avenue, Lancaster; Mrs. J. B. Lincoln, No. 603 West Chestnut street, Lancaster; J. Lane Reed, No. 531 Arcade, Dayton, Ohio; Mrs. Eugene F. Henry, No. 416 West Orange street, Lancaster.

President Steinman appointed W. U. Hensel, J. W. B. Bausman, Charles A. Sauber and Mrs. M. N. Robinson a committee to assist with the historical pageant which will be held this month on the grounds of "Upland Lawn," the home of Mr. H. S. Williamson.

A committee was also appointed to present to the State Historical Society a list of all the historical monuments and markers in Lancaster county, composed of Prof. H. H. Beck, A. K. Hostetter, Miss Martha Clark and Miss Lottie M. Bausman.

Hon. Charles I. Landis prepared the paper of the evening, his subject being, "History of the District Court of the City and County of Lancaster." He showed careful study and painstaking research into a very interesting subject. Mrs. A. K. Hostetter read the paper.

Adjourned.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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MAJOR JOHN ANDRE'S GERMAN LETTER.

IN COMMAND AT VERA CRUZ, 1847–1848.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

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By Judge Charles I. Landis.

In Command at Vera Cruz, 1847–1848, - - - - 157
By Mrs. Mary N. Robinson.

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# Major John Andre's German Letter

BY

CHARLES I. LANDIS

READ BEFORE THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914

LANCASTER, PA.
1914

# Major John Andre's German Letter

BY

CHARLES I. LANDIS

READ BEFORE THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1914

LANCASTER, PA.
1914

# PREFACE

## THE STORY OF A LETTER.

About a year or more ago, while coming from Philadelphia to Lancaster, I accidentally fell into the company of three gentlemen, one of whom was Eugene Snyder, Esq., of the city of Harrisburg. In the course of what to me at least was a very pleasant and interesting conversation, he remarked that he had a letter written from Carlisle by John Andre to his great grandfather, Eberhart Michael, who then lived in Lancaster, and that he thought the Lancaster County Historical Society ought to have it for preservation. I told him that I was a member of the Society, and that I knew they would greatly appreciate the gift, and he then said he would send it to me for that purpose. Time went on, and as I heard no more concerning it from Mr. Snyder, I concluded that perhaps he had made other plans, and, knowing the historical value of the letter, I did not deem it proper to suggest to him anything which might possibly not accord with his own wishes. However, recently, a member of the Lancaster Bar met Mr. Snyder at the funeral of the late Lyman D. Gilbert, Esq., who was one of the gentlemen present when the original conversation took place, and Mr. Snyder told him that he had the Andre letter, that he had promised me to give it to the Lancaster County Historical Society, and that he proposed to carry out such intention. I thereupon wrote to him, stating that I had not forgotten our talk about the letter, and that I was very glad that he still had it in remembrance, but that I deemed it indelicate even then to urge him to send it to me, and that only if according to his own good pleasure should he make the gift. If he concluded to do so, it would be received and greatly appreciated. In a few days, he sent me the letter, with a translation from the German, also a copy of the reply of Eberhart Michael, and

a certificate of the authenticity of both. The high character of Mr. Snyder is a sufficient certificate, and none better could be furnished. I immediately handed over all these papers to Mr. Steinman, the President of your Society.

The letter, through much handling, was in pieces when received, but the whole letter was there, and, with the aid of Mr. Paul Heine, the pieces were placed in proper position. Through Dr. John W. Jordan, the services of one of the ladies connected with the Pennsylvania Historical Society were enlisted, and now the letter, but for the yellowness of age, is restored almost to the condition in which it was originally. The copy of the letter sent in reply by Eberhart Michael to Andre has also been translated by Mr. Heine, and both of the translations, together with the correspondence on the subject, is appended hereto.

LETTER OF EUGENE SNYDER, ESQ., TO CHARLES I. LANDIS.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 12, 1914.

HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS,
LANCASTER, PA.

*Dear Sir:—*

I here enclose to you, to be by you presented to the Lancaster, Pa., Historical Society, the autograph letter of Major John André of the 7th Regiment of Royal Fusileers, to my maternal great grandfather Eberhard Michael, with his reply. The letters have been in our family now for 138 years, and have been handled so often that they are in pieces. I also here inclose an abstract from our family record, showing my relationship to Eberhard Michael, and also communication from the War Department showing the Military service of Eberhard Michael, and also my request from the War Department for information, with the reply thereto.

I am

Very truly yours,
EUGENE SNYDER.

LETTER OF CHAS. I. LANDIS TO EUGENE SNYDER.

LANCASTER, PA., May 14, 1914.

*My dear Mr. Snyder,*

I have just received your kind letter of the 12th inst. with the enclosures therein contained, and I am already conferring with Mr. George Steinman, President of the Lancaster Co. Historical Society, concerning them. Until the Society can send a fitting acknowledgment for itself I in its behalf wish to express the grateful appreciation of all its members for your generous and invaluable gift.

I am with sincere regards,

Very truly yours,

CHAS. I. LANDIS.

To

EUGENE SNYDER, ESQ.,

HARRISBURG, PA.

LETTER OF CHAS. I. LANDIS TO GEORGE STEINMAN, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LANCASTER, PA., May 20, 1914.

GEORGE STEINMAN, ESQ.,

President of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

*My dear Sir:—*

On behalf of Eugene Snyder, Esq., of the Dauphin County Bar, who resides in the city of Harrisburg, I present to your Society an original letter, written in German by Major, then Lieutenant, John Andre, of the Seventh Regiment of the Royal Fusileers. It was sent by Major Andre to Eberhart Michael, who was Mr. Snyder's great-grandfather. It has been in the possession of his family for 138 years. He sends with it a translation, a portion of his family record, and also a certificate as to its authenticity. A copy of the reply sent by Eberhart Michael is also enclosed.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. I. LANDIS.

# MAJOR JOHN ANDRE'S GERMAN LETTER.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM MAJOR JOHN ANDRE (THEN LIEUTENANT ANDRE) TO EBERHART MICHAEL, OF LANCASTER, PA.

*Highly Respected Friend:*

After you had made me so kind a promise when I left Lancaster, I expected to receive a few lines from you. We become easily impatient by waiting upon news we expect to be gratifying. I will, therefore, write the first letter, and although my language may be bad, it is German, because I am happy to express myself in a language in which I have engaged intercourse with so many honest and sensible men. Though I should prefer to be with you, I must say this is a fine country and the inhabitants show considerable respect towards me. We very seldom have conversation with them, because, generally, no good results from it; nothing but uncivil and hostile answers. We pass our time in making music, reading books, and await humbly our liberation, and upon more peaceable times. Myself and Mr. Despard are much engaged in playing duetts; he sends his best respects. If you see Mr. Wirtz, and Rev. Mr. Hellemuth, and H. Graff, please give my respects to them,—from the last mentioned, I have received the maps, and thank him. I am, with great respect, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDRE.

P. S. If you should see Mr. Slough, have the kindness to request him to write to me. His silence makes me at a loss about him.

CARLISLE, 10th April, 1776.

The address is as follows:

MR. EBERHART MICHAEL,
LANCASTER.

## TRANSLATION OF COPY OF LETTER SENT IN REPLY BY EBERHART MICHAEL TO JOHN ANDRE.

LANCASTER, April 26, 1776.

*Especially Highly Esteemed Sir:—*

Your honored letter of the 10th of this month I have just now received and read the same with great pleasure. Your opinion (where you assert that you took the liberty of writing the first letter) will disappear when I tell you that already, on April 7th, I sent a letter to you with a man who (as he said) lived three miles from Carlisle and with his team passed there, and who promised me to deliver the letter to you personally. Nevertheless, how little may one depend upon such promises of people. The contents of the whole letter was nothing else but such expressions which honest friends at all times will make in high regards towards each other. They owe this to each other, having an absolute right thereto. The poor soul will profit little thereby, even if he opened the letter and withheld it from you. But just on this account is your letter to me so much more welcome, because this is convincing evidence that you did not wish to wait until I had earned something, but (if I dare say so) was paid in advance. What shall I now write? I know you are assured and convinced of my true sincerity and high esteem towards you. Nothing would please me more, if I had such talents, as to move you to read my letter with pleasure four or ten times. Nevertheless, in this case, you will find yourself disappointed. But what I fall short in this, such will be made up by my affection and high respect for you, and I know that you are kind enough to write the balance on my side.

It is with pleasure that I hear that you like so well Carlisle and its surroundings, and that the people act orderly and kindly towards you. Presumably the music suffers, and for this reason I would wish to be with you one half day a week. Perhaps it will please Heaven at some future time to arrange all national circumstances in such way that peace will again reign

and inhabitants and soldiers will again enjoy brotherly association. These colonies and Great Britain,—a people mighty and famous in the world.

I extend my greetings to Mr. Despard. What you further command me to do in your letter, I will faithfully comply with. I have already written to Mr. Thomas in York, and enclosed for him the letter of Mr. Hillegas to me, and requested him to send same to C. Baily. Tell him I remain with due high regards of respect. Especially Highly Esteemed Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The members of this Society will recall that one of your distinguished fellows, some years ago, prepared and read before you an elaborate brochure on the life of Major John Andre (see Records of Lancaster County Historical Society, Volume 8, page 142). In that article, there will be found a description of his residence and imprisonment in the borough of Lancaster. It is for this reason that I will endeavor not to duplicate with any degree of elaboration what has been there so well reported. The reiteration of those facts may well be deemed a useless repetition, and your time and patience would be without compensating results. There are, however, I think, a few new facts that can be profitably added to the story, and some of the old ones arising in Andre's career, it seems to me, ought even to be restated in reviewing the above quoted letter, so that all the circumstances pertaining to it may, as far as possible, be made clear. I hope I may be pardoned for going over the same to the extent of introducing a connecting thread into the narrative.

It has not been determined with certainty whether John Andre was born in London or Southampton. The strong presumption, however, is that the former was his birthplace. Nor can there be found stated in the works of any of his biographers the day of the date of his birth. Some give the year of his birth as 1749, and others as 1752. Both these years, however, would seem to be erroneous; for, in a letter

written by him to Miss Anna Seward, dated October 3, 1769, in speaking of himself, he says: "You must consider him as a poor novice of eighteen." From this, and the inscription on his monument in Westminster Abbey, where it is stated that he died on October 2, 1780, at the age of twenty-nine years, it would appear that he was born in 1751. It is certain that he had acquired a knowledge of the French, German and Italian languages, in some degree of perfection, and that he had attained a considerable degree of excellence in music, painting, drawing and dancing. His father came originally from Geneva, but was engaged at London in the Levant trade. At an early age, the son was sent to the University of Geneva, and, having been there for some time, was summoned home and assigned a place in his father's counting-house. In the early part of 1772, Andre went over to Germany, and did not return to England until the close of 1773. During this period, he visited most of the courts of Europe. His relation, Mr. John Andre, was established in business as a musical composer at Offenbach, and it is certain that, during this time, young Andre visited at his kinsman's house. From these facts, therefore, we may fairly conclude that he was able to read and write German with fluency.

After he gave up his business life, he purchased a commission as Lieutenant in the Seventh Royal Fusileers. This was as early as September 24, 1771. When his Regiment was sent to Canada, Andre did not accompany it. He first came in 1774 to Philadelphia, and journeyed from thence through New York and Boston, to join the Regiment. At that time, the Governor of Canada was Sir Guy Carleton. The entrance to Canada was by way of the Sorel, and the Seventh and Twenty-sixth Regiments were sent to defend that passage. In the fall of 1775, the American troops, under General Richard Montgomery, besieged St. John, at which post Andre was stationed. On November 2, 1775, the town was surrendered. Andre wrote to a friend at home: "I have been taken prisoner by the Americans and stripped of everything

except the picture of Honora (Honora Sneyd) which I concealed in my mouth." The prisoners, about six hundred in number, were taken to Ticonderoga, and it was then ordered that the officers should continue their course to Connecticut, while the privates should be brought to Pennsylvania, where there were greater conveniences for their subsistence. General Schuyler, however, had promised the officers that they should not be separated from their men; and so, when the instructions of Congress reached the officer who was leading the prisoners to Connecticut by way of the Hudson River, they were not exactly obeyed, for all of the Seventh that were taken at St. John, officers as well as privates, were brought to Pennsylvania.

From the Hudson the course of the journey was through northern Jersey and thence by way of the Wind Gap or the Delaware Water Gap to Nazareth and Bethlehem in the Province of Pennsylvania. The Moravian Diary at Nazareth kept by the minister of that town, shows the following entry: "1775, Dec. 4. A strong column of Regulars, who had been made prisoners at the taking of Fort St. John, passed through on their way to Bethlehem, and quarters over night for a considerable number had to be provided here. They were so quiet and orderly, that we scarcely knew that there were soldiers in the place. Dec. 5. A still larger body of the same troops arrived and 20–30–40 were quartered at Several places here. Dec. 6, The first column left for Bethlehem yesterday morning, and the second early this morning, with their officers and the Provincial Commissioners, who lodged in our inn." The inn referred to was the "Rose Inn," a portion of which was standing a few years ago. The Diary of the Moravian Congregation at Bethlehem shows that on December 1, 1775, "arrived to-day some British Officers, taken prisoners at St. John en route to Philadelphia"; that on December 5, 1775, "Two hundred Royal troops taken at St. John arrived to-day," and that on December 6, 1775, "Two hundred Royal troops taken at St. John arrived to-day; quartered partly at the Sun Inn and the

Crown Inn, and left next day." It also appears that they were followed on January 30, 1776, by many of their wives and children under guard, in four sleighs, and that as the cold was severe their distress awakened much compassion, and extra clothing, blankets, etc., were furnished. There is no evidence that these prisoners were actually taken to Philadelphia. On the contrary the records and newspapers fail to show that any of them reached that city. It would therefore seem that the statement that they were "en route to Philadelphia" was only surmise. By the State Archives it is shown that British prisoners of the same regiments were kept in Reading, and as those who came to Bethlehem left on December 7, and some of them, officers and men, arrived in Lancaster on December 9, it is a fair conclusion that the prisoners came to this town by the nearest route, which was of course through Reading. They were brought here in charge of Egbert Dumont. When they all arrived in this town there were eight officers, two hundred and forty-two privates, thirty women and thirty children.

For a time, Lieutenants Andre and Despard were boarded at a public house, kept by Martin Bartgis, which was located on the west side of South Queen Street, near what was then sometimes called "Court House Square." This house is now owned by Frank McGrann, and it is immediately south of the Conestoga Bank building. On May 13, 1773, Joseph Simons, who owned the Conestoga Bank property, and Martin Bartgis made an agreement for a five-foot alley way between their respective properties, and there it is to this day "plain for all folk to see." On September 4, 1787, Bartgis purchased at Sheriff's sale "The Indian Queen," which stood, as some of us remember, on East King Street, where the Eastern Market is located. Among the bills that were rendered for payment was one in Bartgis's favor "For £7 and 6s. for chamber, fire and lights supplied to Lieutenants Despard and Andre of the Seventh." These officers afterwards moved to a house on North Lime Street, then owned by Caleb Cope, but which subsequently was the property of the Hon. A. Herr

Smith. Caleb Cope was a plasterer by occupation, and in 1774–5, was Burgess of the Borough. The officers were paroled to keep within six miles of their appointed residences, to approach no seaport, and to hold no correspondence on American affairs. Lieutenants Andre and Despard remained in Lancaster until March, 1776, when they were removed to Carlisle.

While at Carlisle, they occupied a stone house at the corner of South Hanover Street and Locust Alley. They were on a parole of honor of six miles, and were prohibited from going out of town except in military dress. It is said that, one day, Mrs. Ramsay, an unflinching Whig who lived across the street, detected two Tories in conversation with them. She immediately made known the circumstances to William Brown, Esq., one of the County Committee. The Tories were imprisoned, and upon their persons were discovered letters written in French. No one, however, could be found to read the letters, and their contents remained unknown. After this, Andre and Despard were not allowed to leave the town. They had secured fowling pieces of superior workmanship, but, on this account, being unable to use them, they broke them to pieces, declaring that "no d—— rebel should ever burn powder in them." During their confinement, one Thompson enlisted a company of militia in what is now Perry County, and marched them to Carlisle. Eager to make a display of his bravery and that of his recruits, he drew up his soldiers at night in front of the house where Andre and his companion lived, and swore that he would have their lives, because, as he alleged, Americans who were prisoners of war in the hands of the British were dying by starvation. By the importunities of Mrs. Ramsay, he was persuaded to desist. These officers were afterwards removed to York and they were exchanged some time in December, 1776. It was while Andre was in Carlisle that the letter which has occasioned this article was written.

This letter is a most extraordinary document. Its authen-

ticity cannot be questioned, for it has come direct from Eberhart Michael, and has been in the families of his descendants for more than one hundred and thirty-eight years. It was given to Charles Albright Snyder by his mother, Catharine (Michael) Snyder, a daughter of Eberhart Michael. Charles Albright Snyder died in Harrisburg on November 8, 1868, and, before his death, he gave it to Eugene Snyder, Esq., his son. It is probably the only letter written by Major Andre in German which is at the present time in existence. Any one who has read the life of Andre knows that his talents were varied and exceptional. His social relations with the people of Lancaster has been to some extent set forth in his letters to Caleb Cope, published in Sargent's "Life of Andre," but additional light upon the same subject is here presented. The names of a number of persons are mentioned by him and by Mr. Michael in this correspondence, and I think that it will be somewhat enlightening to protray before the members of the Society, so far as I am able, who these gentlemen were.

**Eberhart Michael,** to whom this letter was sent, was born in Germany, on December 9, 1735. He was the son of Eberhart Michael, who died here on February 4, 1765. He was married to Mary Magdalena Henneberger, on October 24, 1764, by the Rev. Thomas Barton. Pursuant to the resolves of the Committee of Correspondence for the City and County of Philadelphia, a number of the inhabitants of the County of Lancaster met on July 9, 1774. George Ross, Esq., was in the chair, and Eberhart Michael acted as secretary. The meeting passed eleven resolutions, which are called "The Lancaster Resolves." On December 15, 1774, pursuant to notice duly given, the people of this county elected sixty persons for a committee to observe the conduct of all persons touching the association of the General Congress, and the Borough of Lancaster, which was in the first district, elected twelve members. Among these was the subject of this sketch.

He appears in the records to have been present at many of the meetings of the committee, and on April 27, 1775, two days after the news arrived that the Battle of Lexington had been fought, at a meeting of the committee "duly called" at Adam Reigart's tavern, "The Grape," "to consult and determine upon proper and necessary measures to be taken for the general good in the present alarming situation of affairs," he, in company with Edward Shippen, William Atlee, William Bausman, Charles Hall, William Patterson, Casper Shaffner, and Adam Reigart, attended. At a subsequent meeting, held May 1, 1775, at which he was also present, it was "Resolved that it is the unanimous opinion of this committee that it most heartily recommends to the inhabitants of the County of Lancaster immediately to associate and provide themselves with arms and ammunition, and learn the art of military discipline, to enable them to support and defend their just rights and privileges against all arbitrary and despotic invasions by any person or persons whatsoever."

He served in various capacities in the army almost to the date of his death. On August 14, 1776, he was a private in Captain Samuel Boyd's Company of the Flying Camp; on October 21, 1776, he was commissioned Paymaster of the German Battalion, Continental Troops, then commanded by Col. Baron Arendt. His name also appears, from October 4, 1776, to May 22, 1777, on the muster rolls of Captain Daniel Burkhart's Company of this Battalion. From August, 1777, he was on the pay roll of Captain Philip Graybill's Company, and the muster roll of March, 1778, shows him to have been a member of Captain George Hubley's Company. His name last appears on a general pay abstract covering a period from April 1 to May 1, 1778. He was also up to the time of his death one of the agents for the seizing of forfeited estates.

On July 9, 1768, he purchased from Magdalena Wettericken or Wedericken, what was known as "The Brew House." This property was transferred by him on January 4, 1771, to Philip Thomas. On March 12, 1778, it was transferred by

Thomas to Charles Hamilton, and on November 25, 1782, by Hamilton to Mary Michael. The property was located at the southwest corner of South Duke and Mifflin Streets, in this city, and in it Franklin College was started.

Eberhart Michael died on July 16, 1778, and was buried in the German Lutheran graveyard, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Mr. Helmuth. His holdings at the time of his death consisted solely of personal property, and by reason of the surrounding conditions they greatly depreciated in settlement of his estate.

The Mr. Despard mentioned in the Andre letter was Edward Marcus Despard. He was the youngest of six brothers, all of whom were in the British army, except the oldest. He was born in Queen County, Ireland, in 1751. He entered the army as an Ensign in the Thirtieth Regiment in 1766, and was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1772, when his Regiment was stationed in Jamaica. He showed a peculiar talent for engineering. He was afterward removed to Canada, and, as a Lieutenant of Captain Peter Dundee's Company of the Seventh Royal Fusileers' Regiment, was captured with Lieutenant Andre at St. John on November 2, 1775. He was brought with Andre to Lancaster on December 9, 1775, and they remained together in this town until March, 1776. They were both then removed to Carlisle. They remained at Carlisle until December, 1776, when they were taken to York, and shortly thereafter were exchanged.

After his exchange, he continued in service in this country until 1779. He was then sent to San Juan, and on his return he was made Captain of the Seventy-eighth Regiment. He was then moved to the West Indies, and he assisted in the taking from Spain of a portion of the Mosquito Coast. He also held a command in Honduras. For distinguished services, he was appointed Colonel of the Provincial forces, and was placed in charge of Yucatan. Here, complaint for misconduct

was brought against him, and he was ordered to England, where, in the spring of 1798, he was imprisoned in Cold Bath Fields. As no formal accusation was, however, made against him, shortly thereafter, he was released. He was however again arrested in the autumn of that year, and he was then imprisoned at the House of Industry, until 1800. He became a soured and embittered man, and headed a conspiracy to murder the King and seize the Bank of England, the Tower and the Government. He was arrested and tried in 1803 for high treason, and, being convicted and sentenced to death, was, with nine of his associates, hung in London. It is a most remarkable coincidence that Andre and Despard, who lived together as officers on parole in this city, both went to their deaths in exactly the same way.

**Mr. Wirtz,** who is also mentioned in the letter, was Major Christian Wirtz. He was one time a tailor, but, on June 13, 1764, he purchased from Michael Ziegler the Black Horse Hotel, formerly located on North Queen Street, about where Reilly Bros. & Raub's hardware store now stands. He sold this property to Lawrence Herbert on November 22, 1777. In the Directory of 1781, he is set down as a shop keeper, but what merchandise he dealt in I do not know.

He was born in Germany about 1727–8. When he came to this country and to Lancaster, I cannot ascertain. He resided here until about the close of the Revolutionary War, when he moved to Philadelphia. In the minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of November 19, 1779, the entry appears: "Christian Wirtz of Lancaster produced a receipt for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Four Hundred Pounds, signed by Charles Wilson Peale, Agent; the same being in full consideration for a house and lott, situate on the southwesterly corner of Walnut and Front Streets (Philadelphia), containing in breadth, north and south, about nineteen feet, and extending east and west eighty feet, late belonging to David Sprout,

seized and sold according to law. . . ." He was Treasurer of the County in 1770.

At a meeting of the Committee of Observation, held May 4, 1775, he agreed that the County should have his powder, being five quarter casks and some pounds loose, at a rate of £15 per cwt., they paying the carriage, and his lead, being about 150 pounds, at 45 pence per cwt.

A military convention, representing fifty-three Battalions of the Associators of Pennsylvania, met in this Borough on July 4, 1776, to choose two Brigadier Generals to command the Battalions. Col. George Ross was President and Col. David Clymer acted as Secretary. Christian Wirtz, as a private, was a delegate to this convention. General Daniel Roberdeau and General James Ewing were elected.

On January 6, 1777, Wirtz was appointed Town Major, for the purpose of guarding the prisoners in the Barracks, the ammunition and the stores in Lancaster, during the absence of the militia, and subsequently he was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council a Commissioner of Purchase for Lancaster County. On January 5, 1781, he was bound over before William Henry, one of the Justices, for refusing to take the State's money at the value of gold and silver, and he appears to have been suspended from his office, for on March 14, 1781, John Miller was appointed in his stead. It was charged that he cried down the State's money, "saying that it is good for nothing and will depreciate; that the price he gives for wheat is too little, that it will be dearer," etc. What became of the charges, I cannot ascertain.

He was also a member of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp.

He died in Philadelphia, in the month of April, 1813, and he was buried from St. John's Lutheran Church in that city on April 8, 1813. He was twice married. The name of his first wife was Margaretha Houser, and of his second, Mary Wynkoop.

The Rev. Mr. Helmuth named therein was Rev. Justus Heinrich Christian Helmuth. He was born in Helmstaedt, in the Duchy of Brunswick, Germany, on May 16, 1745. His father died when he was yet a boy, and he immediately left home without the knowledge of any of his family. He was overtaken on the road by a nobleman, who, becoming interested in his artless replies, took him into his carriage, and afterwards sent him to Halle, to be educated. He was in his fourteenth year when he entered the Orphan House, and after having passed the prescribed course of study, he became a member of the University. In company with his friend, John I. Schmidt, he was sent to America as a missionary to the Germans, and in 1769, they landed in Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg took Mr. Helmuth with him to Lancaster, and the latter preached his first sermon in Trinity Lutheran Church on the fifth Sunday after Easter, 1769. On May 1, 1769, he was called to the pastorate, and he continued pastor of the church until 1779. In 1774, he served three other congregations besides his own. He was, on May 25, 1779, chosen pastor of St. Michael's and Zion Churches, in Philadelphia, and, accepting the call, he removed to that city, where he remained in the service of those churches until 1820.

He was the author of several volumes of prose and verse, and, for a time, he edited the Evangelical Magazine. Among his publications was his "Brief Account of the Yellow Fever (1793)." In this epidemic, 625 of his congregation died, and he at that time spent a large part of his days in the graveyard, burying the dead, and, besides, held daily services in his church.

He was active in founding Franklin College, and appears as one of the petitioners for the charter of that institution. He was one of its first trustees. He afterwards became Professor of German and Oriental Languages in the University of Pennsylvania, and he served as such for eighteen years. When he accepted a professorship in the University, he was obliged to resign his trusteeship in Franklin College, as the

charter of the latter did not permit any of its professors to be members of the Board of Trustees of any other institution. He died in Philadelphia on February 5, 1825, being almost eighty years old. He was buried in front of the cellar in St. Michael's Church, Fifth and Cherry Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, but when St. Michael's Church was torn down in 1874 his bones were removed and were reburied outside at the west end of Zion's Church on Franklin Street.

In July, 1771, during his pastorate, a subscription was opened for a new organ in Trinity Church, and the funds needed were successfully collected. A British officer, who was then a prisoner in Lancaster, thus describes it: "Largest pipe organ in America now in use in the Lutheran Church. Some of the officers went to see this wonderful piece of mechanism, and sent descriptions of it to their homes. Manufacturer had made every part of it with his own hands. It had not only every pipe and stop, but had some pipes of amazing circumference, to be played by the feet, in addition to the regular keys," etc.

H. Graff, mentioned in the letter, most likely stands for Hans Graff. There was no one of that name or that initial—at least of sufficient prominence to be inquired about,—living here in 1776, and, particularly, who would have maps to send to Andre. There were, however, here, two prominent men of the name of Graff, Andrew Graff and Sebastian Graff. They were the sons of Sebastian Graff, who was born at Offenheim, Germany, and died here about 1771. There was, also, an older brother, Matthias Graff, who does not appear to have been of any great importance, though he lived in Lancaster, and in 1777 was Assistant Burgess of the Borough. The original Graff, who came from Germantown to this county, was Hans Graff. He, however, died in 1746. George Graff who became President of the Farmers Bank, was born in 1757, and was then too young to have figured in this matter. As the Graffs

were Germans, it is likely that one of them was nicknamed Hans Graff. Of course, this is only surmise.

**Andrew Graff** was born September 15, 1740. He, also, was a member of the Committee of Observation, and was Captain of a Company in the Revolutionary War, referred to as Captain Andrew Graff's Company. On March 5, 1787, he was commissioned as one of the Justices of the various Courts; but, with his colleagues, was, by the Act of April 13, 1791, passed in pursuance of the Constitution of 1790, legislated out of office. A President Judge and four Associate Judges were then appointed and commissioned to perform the duties of the former Justices, and William Augustus Atlee became President Judge, and his associates were Robert Coleman, John Whitehill, Frederick Kuhn and James Clemson. Andrew Graff was, however, commissioned as Associate Judge on September 13, 1792, and served in this office until January 5, 1811, when he resigned. He died suddenly on January 15, 1816, and is buried in the Moravian graveyard.

**Sebastian Graff** was a farmer, living in Lancaster Township. He owned large tracts of land immediately east of the then Borough of Lancaster, included in which was the old Ranck's Mill site, and he also owned the land in the Borough where the Lancaster Cemetery is located. He was born on March 22, 1744. He was active during those stirring times which immediately preceded and covered the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was first elected to the Committee of Observation from Manheim Township (First District) on December 15, 1774, and his name appears at all of the meetings of that Committee, reported in the Archives of the State, up to November 9, 1775. He was mustered in at Philadelphia on July 16, 1776, as First Lieutenant of Captain Andrew Graff's Company. He was, in 1787, a delegate to the State

Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, and was, also, in 1789, elected a member of the Convention, which framed the State Constitution of 1790. In the year 1790, with Michael Schmyser and Adam Hubley, Jr., he represented this county in the State Senate. He died on July 2, 1791, and was buried in the Moravian graveyard. Subsequently his remains were moved to the Lancaster Cemetery, where they now rest.

The **Mr. Slough** named in the postscript of the Andre letter was Col. Mathias Slough. He was the son of Johann Jacob Schlauch (Slough), who was born on August 15, 1708, and who married Ursala Elizabeth Steiner on January 2, 1733. The father died on May 24, 1750. Mathias Slough came to Lancaster with his father in 1747, but whether from Germany or some part of America I cannot ascertain. He was born on October 16, 1733. He married Mary, daughter of George Gibson. Jacob Slough, on March 6, 1747, purchased a lot, 64 ft. 4½ in. x 150 ft., located on the southeast corner of Penn Square and South Queen Street, and he there built the famous Swan Tavern, afterwards kept by the Hubleys. The will of Jacob Slough is dated September 20, 1749, and, though deposited in the Register's office on June 27, 1750, it was not proven until October 30, 1765. This fact shows that the statement that "he did not open the hotel until about 1754" is incorrect, for he was then dead. In his will, he devised to his son Mathias Slough, "The house and lot where I now live," subject to certain money charges in favor of his widow and daughters. When the father or the son commenced to keep the hotel cannot be now ascertained from the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, as one of the books covering the earliest period is lost and the others are very imperfectly kept. The Governor, then, upon the recommendation of the Court, granted licenses, and there may be some records at Harrisburg upon the subject. Nor do the later records contain much accurate information.

They show that he was the holder of a license in 1761 and continued to hold one up to 1776, but from that time on nothing appears in any of the record books now at command. It is said in Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, that he kept the stand until 1806.

The first public office which Mathias Slough held was that of Assistant Burgess. He served in this position from 1757 to 1761 inclusive. He was Coroner of the county from 1755 to 1768, and, as such, held the inquest on the Conestoga Indians, who were murdered by the Paxtang Boys on December 27, 1763. He was also County Treasurer from 1763 to 1769. He was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1773 and 1774, and of the General Assembly, from this county, in 1780–83.

In pursuance of a letter received from the Committee of Correspondence of the City and County of Philadelphia, a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster County was called on June 15, 1774, to protest against the invasion of the rights of American citizens by the mother country. At this meeting, Edward Shippen, George Ross, Jasper Yeates, Mathias Slough, James Webb, Ludwig Lauman, William Bausman and Charles Hall were appointed a committee to correspond with the general committee at Philadelphia. He was present as one of the eight delegates from Lancaster County at a meeting of the deputies, chosen by the counties of the state, held at Philadelphia, on July 15, 1775. When the County Committee of Observation took an account, on May 4, 1775, of the amount of lead and powder available, he placed his stock, consisting of four quarter casks of powder, at the rate of £15 per cwt., and 200 pounds of lead, at 45 pence per lb., at its disposal. He, as an officer of the Seventh Lancaster County Battalion, was present at the meeting of the delegates representing the battalions for the purpose of electing Brigadier Generals. This has been fully referred to in another sketch. This and other meetings of like character were held at Slough's Hotel.

On May 2, 1777, thirteen persons were appointed by the War Office to supply the army with blankets, shoes and clothing. Col. Slough was one of the number. He was also one of a committee of twelve to take charge of Dr. John Kearsly and I. Brooks, who were arrested for "being concerned in and endeavor to procure British troops to invade Pennsylvania and the other colonies," etc. Andrew Graff was also on this committee. Nothing came of the proceeding, and one of the prisoners broke jail and escaped.

He was Colonel of the Seventh Battalion. It was one of the thirteen battalions raised in this county. It was ordered to Philadelphia in the summer of 1776. From thence, it was sent to join the Flying Camp, in New Jersey, and it appeared in the Camp on July 8, 1776. On August 27, 1776, he took part in the Battle of Long Island. The battalion completed its service and returned to Lancaster in the fall of that year, and it was then used in guarding the prisoners of war confined in Lancaster and Lebanon. On January 6, 1777, the State Council ordered the battalion to Philadelphia, and this about finished his military career.

When the first prisoners arrived from Canada, no provision had been made for their support. He, therefore, proposed to the committee that he would supply rations for them, and the offer was accepted. He furnished the necessary supplies, and was subsequently reimbursed by the government.

Col. Slough was one of the fifty-four charter members of the Lancaster Library Company, which was afterwards better known as the Juliana Library. In 1780, in company with others, he started an Academy in the borough, and on June 22, 1782, was elected one of its curators. He was also an early, if not a charter, member of the Union Fire Company. He was also one of the Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly to secure subscriptions for the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, the first turnpike built in the United States, and was afterwards one of the five superintendents who had in charge its construction. Subsequently, he became interested

in stage lines, particularly the one from Lancaster to Philadelphia, which ran every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

An incident of these early times appears in the Quarter Session Docket of November Sessions, 1756. It is there stated that Mathias Slough had an indentured servant named Michael Feeman, who ran away but was afterwards retaken. He therefore presented his petition to the Court asking that Feeman should be adjudged to serve him and his assigns for runaway time, and expenses to the amount of £18, 16 s., 6 d., whereupon the Court ordered that Feeman should serve two years over and above the term specified in the Indenture in consideration of "the loss of time, charges and expenses."

Col. Slough owned a large amount of real estate immediately east of the borough, and on February 26, 1799, he sold to the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment, for £3,129, 7, 16, a tract of land, containing 84 acres and 152 perches, most of which is yet owned by them. On this tract was built the stone building now used as the County Hospital. Slough's Mill stood to the east of the county land, on the site of the Old City Water Works. His daughter, Mary, was the third wife of Governor Simon Snyder. Another of his daughters, Fannie, was an accomplished pianist, and one of her favorite pieces was "The Rose Tree in Full Bloom." The first wife of the Governor was Elizabeth Michael, daughter of Eberhart Michael. During Col. Slough's later years, he moved to Harrisburg, where some of his children resided, and he died there on September 13, 1812. There is an entry on the records of Trinity Lutheran Church that he was buried in the English Cemetery. The English Cemetery of this town was St. James Episcopal Churchyard. It is however claimed by some persons that he was buried in Harrisburg and that there was a cemetery in that place known as the English Cemetery. As the proofs are not conclusive I do not pretend to definitely state the place of his burial. His financial operations were unfortunate, and it is said that when he died he was bankrupt.

A fuller account of this distinguished man than that which

I now give was presented and read before you in 1901, and it is reported in Vol. 6 of the proceedings of this society, at page 139. Anyone, therefore, who desires more particular information concerning him is referred thereto.

Mr. Hillegas, who is mentioned in the letter of Eberhart Michael, was most likely Michael Hillegas. He was a son of Michael and Margaret Hillegas. His father was born in Alsace in 1696, and died in Philadelphia on October 30, 1749. The son was born in the city of Philadelphia on April 22, 1728, O. S. He, on May 10, 1753, married Henrietta Boude. He was a prominent merchant and a refiner of sugars, and he was also interested in the manufacture of iron.

In 1762, he was appointed one of the Commissioners to select a cite and erect Fort Mifflin, and the following year he was elected to the Provincial Assembly, in which he continued to represent Philadelphia until 1775. In 1774, he was a member of the Committee of Observance for the City and County of Philadelphia, and in 1775 and 1776, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety. At a meeting held to consider the Boston Port Bill, he was named as one of the committee of forty-three. He was treasurer of the Committee of Safety. On July 21, 1775, Richard Bache, Stephen Paschall and Michael Hillegas were appointed to superintend the press and to have the oversight and care of printing bills of credit ordered to be struck off by Congress; and on July 29, 1775, he and George Clymer were appointed joint treasurers of the United Colonies by the Congress. Upon the death of Mr. Clymer, he became the sole treasurer, and, by election, from time to time, he continued in this office until 1789.

On April 2, 1791, the Assembly of this state resolved "That Michael Hillegas be requested and empowered to revise, compare, correct and publish, in one volume, the Resolves of the Committee of the late Province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their representatives, in Assembly held at

Philadelphia, 15 July, 1774; the Proceedings of the Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania held at Philadelphia 23 January, 1775; the Proceedings of the Provincial Conference Committees held at Carpenter's Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, 18 June, 1776; the Declaration of Independence by the United States made 4 July, 1776; the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, 15 July, 1776, with the Constitution; the Minutes of the Assemblies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end of the present year; and the Articles of Confederation of the United States of America." This volume in folio was published in 1782.

Mr. Hillegas was one of the original subscribers to the Bank of Pennsylvania, his subscription being four thousand pounds. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society In 1792, he was one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia. On April 23, 1784, he was, in conjunction with Tenche Francis, appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, Commissioner to divide and sell the ground on which the Barracks in the Northern Liberties were built.

He died at Philadelphia on September 29, 1804, and his remains rest beside those of his wife, in Christ Church graveyard, Fifth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia. He had a son, Samuel Hillegas, whose name also appears in the old records.

**Mr. Thomas,** who is mentioned by Eberhart Michael was Ensign Robert Thomas. Where he was born and where he came from I have not up to this time been able to ascertain. He however entered the 26th Regiment of Foot in the British Colonial Service on March 2, 1770. He was stationed at St. John, and, with Andre, was captured by the American Forces on November 2, 1775. He was brought as a prisoner to Lancaster on December 11, 1775, and he was subsequently taken to York, where he was on parole. All of the persons named in these letters were friends in Lancaster. On December 8,

1776, he was exchanged for Pennsylvania "Muscateer," Ensign Michael App.

On October 31, 1776, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the 26th Regiment of Foot; and his name continues in the records of the British Army until 1779, when it disappears. Whether he was killed in battle, died from other causes or resigned I have not yet learned.

**C. Baily,** who is also mentioned by Eberhart Michael was Capt. James William Baillie. Eberhart Michael was apparently a little short of paper, as will be seen by the autograph copy of his letter to Andre. He therefore abbreviated, and the C. Baily stands for Captain Baily. James William Baillie entered the British Service on April 19, 1762, as a Lieutenant of the 7th Regiment. He was promoted to a Captaincy in this Regiment on June 3, 1774. He was at St. John, Canada, and was, upon its surrender, captured there. He was brought with other British officers, of whom Andre was one, to Lancaster, and was afterwards removed to Carlisle. The report of George Stevenson to the Council of Safety shows that he was in Carlisle on October 1, 1776. He was like all his fellow officers finally exchanged, but the exact date and for whom I cannot at this time say.

In 1781 he was appointed extra Major of Brigade, and on March 19, 1783, he was made full Major. From 1785 to 1792 he was Fort Major at Fort George, Inverness, Scotland. On September 1, 1790, he was appointed Lieutenant of the Invalids, and in 1802 Major of the 6th Regiment North British Garrison Battalion. His name appears on the rolls of the British Army until 1805, and it then disappears. When he was born and where, and when he died I cannot say. These facts might be ascertained in the British War Office, but my time has been too limited to make inquiry there.

And now my task has been completed. I have introduced you to every person named in both of these letters. The sketches are as complete as I at this time can make them. If the result is, that you have been entertained half as much in hearing the story, as I have been in gathering together the facts embraced therein, I am more than compensated for the labor thereby occasioned.

# IN COMMAND AT VERA CRUZ, 1847-1848.

Colonel George Nauman, a native of Lancaster, served with distinction through the Mexican War. During the latter part of that conflict he was in command of the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, at Vera Cruz, the "City of the True Cross," and, as that city occupies a prominent place in public view at the present day, it may be interesting to know how it appeared to an officer of the old army, and this paper is compiled from his letters, using his own words, so far as it is possible.

It never occurred to me, he writes, that I ever should be commandant of this great fortress, yet such is the fact. I did not wish to come here but I was told that although I might remain in the city of Vera Cruz in command of two companies for the present, in a short time I would be transferred to the castle. It is considered a much better position than the city, on account of its being much more healthy. It is, however, very isolated, and during northers is cut off from all intercourse whatever, either with the shore or the shipping. It is distant from Vera Cruz about half a mile. One of its greatest inconveniences is the vast number of visitors who resort to it in fair weather.

Our regiment marched from the City of Mexico as a part of the escort to the train. The march occupied us exactly fourteen days, and, although we had no rain, we occasionally suffered a great deal from cold and dust. At this season (December) it seems to me that there is no country as dusty as Mexico, and, although that part of it which we traversed lies entirely within the tropics, I do not think I ever suffered as much from the cold as I did on the day we marched from Tepe Aguateo to Perote. Soldiers and all rode, so that on the whole the march was a very easy one. One of the most un-

# IN COMMAND AT VERA CRUZ, 1847-1848.

pleasant things connected with it was occasionally seeing a wagon loaded with the coffins containing the remains of officers who have perished in this infernal war. On one occasion I saw one capsize, and the coffins were strewed on the road. We brought with us thirty-six bodies, and I have in my charge eight that were brought down by the previous train, and many have been left behind in the region of their glory and their last agony. We brought with us the bodies of Captains Capron and Burke and Lieutenants Irons, Johnson and Hoffman. Our regiment has suffered severely. Five of our officers have been killed and four so desperately wounded that they have been compelled to leave the country. No regiment stands higher in the estimation of the army than the First Artillery for gallantry, distinguished courage and general good conduct. We are proud of belonging to it. I meet General Scott occasionally. He pats me on the back and calls me his "gallant friend."

The castle of San Juan de Ulloa is an exceedingly strong place. It has guns and munitions of war enough to set at defiance all the navies of the world. It has many mortars and howitzers of the largest size, and I never saw so large a pile of shot as may be seen in one part of the castle, all twenty-four-pound balls. The castle, as well as the town, had but little provision. But the town Vera Cruz is a walled city, and the castles, beautifully constructed as they are, offend the nostrils at every turn from their bad police.

I seldom go into town, unless I have business there, which is sometimes necessary on account of my being a kind of national jailer. Personally, I scarcely know what is going on in the town of Vera Cruz. It is a dirty, dissipated and disgusting place, containing as much iniquity as can be impressed into so small a place. I might reside there, if I chose, but I prefer being here, as I believe the castle is much the healthiest spot in this region, although its general fame is, in that respect, that it is no safer than any other place hereabouts. Clean as we keep it, I cannot conceive how it can be sickly.

It may interest you to know that my lieutenant is the son of Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania, and a nephew of General Gibson, Commissary General of the army.

The Mexican guerrillas are not quiet. Only yesterday a part of them killed a volunteer a short distance from Vera Cruz. Before we came to Mexico it was calculated that there were 3,000 assassinations per annum in the country. I wonder what the number is now? I verily believe that the low people of Mexico delight in murder for itself. I have asked a few of them who have rendered themselves notorious by the number of their victims if they felt no compunctions of conscience for their crimes, and they have uniformly told me that they did not, feeling, as they did, that they were justified by circumstances.

Gen. Scott is on his way home. He goes direct from here to New York, by sea. This will greatly disappoint the good people of New Orleans, Mobile and some other places, where the most extensive preparations have been made to receive him magnificently. I regret that he will not give the people the opportunity of manifesting in this way their admiration for his services and abilities, and their detestation of the harsh and unjust maner in which he has been treated. It is a great pity he is so irascible, and it is not especially creditable to his enemies that they have availed themselves of this weakness in him, and it is monstrous to see the "old lion" so goaded, and that, too, by persons of not one tithe his merit.

Commodore Perry is here, and I frequently see him. He is quite a rigid disciplinarian, and has tabooed his officers from all visits to the shore since the commencement of the sickly season, and the only place they are permitted to visit is this isolated and dungeon-like fortress. I see but little of them, for the heat is such in this region that at this season (May) people move about as little as possible, and the true art of preserving health here in hot weather is to agitate yourself as little, and to take as little exercise, as possible. The vomito prieto has begun its fearful ravages in the city. We are all

anxious to get away. Let any one, unacclimated, be here at this season (July) and witness the frequent deaths from yellow fever and other diseases incident to the climate, and his nerves must be unusually strong if he can say truly that he is without apprehension of disease. I have lost a good many of my men within a month, and it grieves me sadly to see these poor fellows die so, most of them having been through all the battles of the valley. They have become perfectly panic-stricken, and are infinitely more afraid of yellow fever than they would be of battle.

One of the great reasons why everyone is so disgusted with Mexico, is the horribly degraded mental and moral and religious character of the people, and the almost total amalgamation of colors. I do not believe the sun shines upon a more wicked and depraved people. I am certain as a nation they cannot succeed, and that, before a great many years, they will be absorbed by our great Northern confederacy.

The heat here is such that the Mexicans call Vera Cruz "el infierno," but it deserves that appelation for other reasons besides that of being one of the hottest places in the world. At times it is almost impossible to walk across the parade grounds of the fortress. Even the natives say it is too hot.

It is interesting to see the troops that have latterly come down from the interior. At this awfully hot season, it may readily be imagined how ragged, dirty and worn they appear. The Germantown is the only armed vessel of any importance left in the harbor belonging to the United States. Nothing, on the whole, could have turned out better for the country than the Mexican War, and the evacuation is proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. We sail to-morrow, and then farewell to this rock of desolation.

# MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

Lancaster, June 5, 1914.

The last meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society before the summer vacation of two months was held this evening in the society's room in the public library building. The attendance was unusually large and those present had the pleasure of enjoying two most excellent papers.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, made the following report:

Bound Volumes—An Artilleryman's Diary, from Wisconsin History Commission; Report of the State Highway Department, Report of the Department of Mines, Report of the State Librarian and Report of the Auditor General, from the State Library, Harrisburg; Congressional Globe, 2 volumes, 1860–61, from Miss Ida Sprecher.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Vols. II, III, IV, V, VI of the Proceedings and Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, from the Society; The Beginnings of Spanish Settlement in the El Paso District, from the University of California; The Pennsylvania Magazine, The Snyder County Historical Society Bulletin—3 numbers, Railway Statistics of the United States, 1913, Forty-second Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Speech of Hon. Porter J. McCumber on Panama Canal Tolls.

Special Donations—"Paradise Hornet" from November, 1821, to November, 1823, three Lancaster almanacs of 1780, 1781 and 1782, some old manuscripts of the 1790–1800 period, containing the signatures of well-known residents of that time, all from Miss Jessie Warfel; a five dollar bill of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, dated March 9, 1832, from Mr. E. H. Yundt, through Mrs. M. N. Robinson; "The Hive,"

1797–1798, presented by Chas. L. Schaeffer (once belonging to John Schaeffer, of Baltimore, a brother of Judge E. Schaeffer, of Lancaster); a large number of miscellaneous historical pamphlets, from Miss Lillian Evans, Columbia; An Old Turnpike-Road, from Col. Samuel Wright, Columbia; two letters of James Buchanan written in 1828 and 1837 to William B. Fordney, from Thomas J. Fordney; a German newspaper published in Lancaster in 1820, from Thomas J. Fordney; Journal of the American Irish Historical Society, Vol. XII, Pamphlet of Irish Colonists in New York, from Michael J. O'Brien; Forges and Furnaces in the Province of Pennsylvania, from Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, Philadelphia; Diary and Autobiography of William Michael, from Eugene Snyder, Esq., Harrisburg.

Thanks were extended to all the donors.

The following were proposed for membership: Dr. S. H. Dissler, Denver, Pa.; Arthur E. Campbell, 986 East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.; Claude A. Villee, 738 South Queen street, Lancaster, Pa. They will be elected in September.

These persons were elected to membership: A. M. Breneman, 213 West End avenue, Lancaster, Pa.; Mrs. J. B. Lincoln, 603 West Chestnut street, Lancaster, Pa.; J. Lane Reed, 531 Arcade, Dayton, Ohio; Eugene F. Henry, 416 West Orange street.

Through Miss Emily R. Underhill, the principal, the Shippen School expressed its gratitude at the kind assistance given by the society in the successful presentation of the Lancaster County Pageant.

H. Frank Eshleman brought up the question of the advisability of holding another public meeting this fall, with the object of celebrating some important event in local history. He mentioned the fact that this year practically marked the two hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Conestoga Valley and no action was taken in the matter.

On motion of Rev. G. I. Browne a vote of thanks was ex-

tended Miss Bausman, the librarian, for the excellent work she has been doing in looking after and caring for the library.

Two very entertaining and very valuable papers were read:

The first was a lengthy article read by his honor, Judge Chas. I. Landis, the subject being a long and interesting letter written by Major John Andre, the British officer who took part in Arnold's treason, and was hanged for it. The letter was written from Carlisle, Pa., where Andre was a prisoner, on parole, to Eberhard Michael, a prominent citizen of Lancaster, with whom Andre was on terms of intimate friendship while a prisoner in this city. The letter was in the German language, of which Andre was a master, as well as of the French and Italian languages. In addition to the letter, sketches of more than half a dozen prominent men were given, who were alluded to in Andre's letter. The whole formed one of the most entertaining papers ever read before the society.

The second paper was by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, whose well-known literary skill was displayed to fine advantage, in presenting the contents of a series of letters written by her father, Colonel Nauman, who was in command of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and the city of Vera Cruz, during the period of the United States' occupation, in 1847–1848. Col. Nauman's letters were written to his wife here in Lancaster and with the easy familiarity of private correspondence, enter into what he saw and underwent in the "City of the True Cross," in a most entertaining manner.

John [illegible] to Felix Donnally Dr.

For the Land to the Conestoga
Town the said Felix Donnally
Viz:

For the De[illegible]
them with[illegible]
the 14th [illegible]
1763 made [illegible] brought to me & given into my Care
[illegible]hompson & Adam Simon Kuhn Esqrs:

For the De[illegible]
said Indi[illegible]
27 Days [illegible] directed to my Care by yourself
41 Days [illegible]ceiving them you ordered me to
For Fire[illegible] & provide for them plentifully with
used by [illegible]
at 10/ [illegible]

To the Tro[illegible]
the said F[illegible]
to the Gra[illegible]rcepted

Felix Donnaly

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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MASSACRE OF THE CONESTOGA INDIANS, 1763; INCIDENTS AND DETAILS.

ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY.

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

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# MASSACRE OF THE CONESTOGA INDIANS, 1763. INCIDENTS AND DETAILS.

The events which preceded the massacre of the Conestoga Indians, the French and Indian war, followed by Pontiac's war, and the plundering and murdering of defenseless families of the frontier settlements, tended to accentuate the feeling of fear and distrust which the white inhabitants held against the uncivilized and treacherous Redskins.

The building of the frontier forts and blockhouses by the Government, which also maintained a number of provincial troops, and the forming of ranging companies in the most thickly populated districts, did not stop the Indian depredations. Many of the Indians living among the white settlers in the eastern section of Pennsylvania had become civilized, or partly so, and by 1763 the Conestoga Indians, or the small part left of that once hostile tribe, were considered friendly and harmless. In fact, the Conestogas are quoted as friendly much earlier than this date. Rev. M. H. Stine in his book, "Baron Stiegel," tells how the Baron and his friend took with them from Lancaster, when on a tour of exploration of this county, an extra guide, a trusty Indian "belonging to the Conestogas," and

# MASSACRE OF THE CONES-TOGA INDIANS, 1763. INCIDENTS AND DETAILS.

reference is made later of a warning given by a friendly Indian, a "member of the Conestoga tribe"

It was, however, the marauding bands of hostile Indians from the West pressing into the more thickly-settled and better-cultivated sections of the East that caused such terror among the white inhabitants, and naturally made them feel that their near neighbors, the friendly Indians, might turn once more to the side of their hostile brethren. Report, whether true or false, had set on foot many tales to this effect.

In the month of October, 1763, in Northampton county, occurred a forerunner of the trouble to follow later in our own county. The Indians in the East were living under the protection of the Government, yet it was the Government's own soldiers, commanded by Captain Jacob Wetterhold, who murdered a number of harmless Indians at the end of a drunken debauch. This, of course, roused the other Indians to vengeance, and one affair followed another, until, in November, the Indians from that section were taken to Philadelphia and placed on Province Island, in the Delaware river, for safety. The above, with many details, will be found in the "Life and Times of David Zeisberger," by Edmund De Schweinitz.

In Cumberland county people were fleeing to Carlisle and the banks of the Susquehanna river. In our own county, more especially the sections which are no longer included within its borders—Dauphin and Lebanon counties—murders were numerous, and, while many facts concerning them are given in the histories of the county, much occurred that was never known. The picture presented

to us of the desperation and stress in which the people of 1763, ancestors of some of us, were living has possibly not been drawn with sufficient darkness.

John Penn, the new Governor, had been in the province only a month when the Conestoga Indians sent a letter to him, dated November 30, 1763 (see Colonial Records, Volume IX) which contained a welcome,also a request. Being without forest lands in which to hunt, they asked for provisions and clothing, and complained that their neighbors were using land allotted them for their use to cultivate crops for themselves. This letter reached Governor Penn December 19, 1763, five days after six of their number had been killed and the spot which had been the setting for many a picturesque gathering was marked with only a heap of ashes.

To the Indian town in the Manor of Conestoga came at various times Governors to meet Indian chiefs, hold councils and make treaties. The Governors—Gookin, Keith and Gordon—were always accompanied by a number of men—once thirty, another time seventy, and usually several men of prominence in Indian affairs from Philadelphia or our own vicinity. The Indian chiefs, also, had their followers in attendance, so that the provincial representatives on one side and the Indian contingent on the other side formed a group of men unusual as well as important.

And to this spot on the 14th of December, 1763, came the men from Paxton. The dreadful conditions throughout the province had caused them to consider all Indians alike,and with them on their journey to Conestoga they carried but one thought, that of extermination.

Thwarted in that, owing to the absence of a number of the Indians, but deviating in no way from their purpose, their mission of destruction was doomed to have a second chapter. Governor Penn was notified as soon as possible, a matter of two or three days, for overhead wires, surface rails, or even good roads, were not seen in Lancaster county in 1763, of the unfortunate affair at Conestoga, and immediately issued the following proclamation:

"By the Honorable John Penn, Esquire; Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, I have received Information, That, on Wednesday, the 14th Day of this Month, a Number of People armed and mounted on horseback, unlawfully assembled together, and went to the Indian Town, in the Conestoga Mannor, in Lancaster county, and without the least Reason or Provocation, in cool blood, barbarously killed Six of the Indians settled there, and burnt and destroyed all their Houses and Effects; And, Whereas so cruel and inhuman an Act, committed in the heart of this Province on the said Indians, who have lived peacefully and inoffensively among us, during our late Troubles, and for many years before, and were justly considered as under the protection of this Government and its Laws, calls loudly for the vigorous exertion of the Civil Authority, to detect the Offenders, and bring them to condign Punishment; I Have Therefore, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, and do here-

by strictly charge and enjoin all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers Civil and Military, and all other his Majesty's Liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent Search and Enquiry after the Authors and Perpetrators of the said crime, their Abettors and Accomplices, and to use all possible means to apprehend and secure them in some of the public Goals of this Province, that they may be brought to their Trials, and be proceeded against according to law. And, whereas, a number of other Indians, who lately lived on or near the Frontiers of this Province, being willing and desirous to preserve and continue the ancient Friendship, which, therefore, subsisted between them and the good People of the Province, have, at their own earnest Request, been removed from their Habitations, and brought into the county of Philadelphia, and seated for the Present for their better security on the Province Island, and, in other Places in the Neighborhood of the City of Philadelphia, where Provision is made for them at the public expense. I do, therefore, hereby strictly forbid all Persons whatsoever, to molest or injure any of the said Indians, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

"Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-second Day of December, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-three, and in the Fourth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

"JOHN PENN.

"By His Honor's Command, Joseph Shippen, jun., Secretary—God Save the King."

This proclamation, as just noted, was issued December 22d, but did

not appear in print until Thursday, December 29th, in the two Philadelphia papers of that day, The Pennsylvania Journal and The Pennsylvania Gazette—owing to the fact that they were issued but once a week. Copies of these papers can be seen at the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. This same proclamation appears in Colonial Records, Volume IX.

Before this proclamation was handed to the public on December 29th the second chapter of the tragedy had occurred. On the day the Indian town was destroyed and the six Indians murdered, four of those absent at the time either came or were brought to Lancaster. They were taken to the work-house, which stood at the corner of West King and Prince streets, adjoining the jail to the north, by Robert Thompson and Adam Simon Kuhn, and, as the jailor has written it, were "given into my care."

The other ten did not seek safety in the work-house until December 17th, when placed there by John Hay, the Sheriff of the county, with instructions for care and ample provisions. This was but a temporary procedure, some authorities say preparatory to taking them to Philadelphia and putting them on Province Island, where those from Northampton county had been for some time. Before the civil authorities of the county had time to take action as to the future of their charges the "Paxton Boys" came down and completed what they had begun at Conestoga. They started for Lancaster on December 26th; did they know of the proclamation issued on December 22d? Nothing, evidently, had turned them from their purpose for when they entered the town on December 27, 1763, it was with the

precision and directness of a set purpose, went quickly to the place that housed their victims, used violence to gain entrance, and then "shot, scalped, hacked and cut to pieces," as William Henry described it, the last collective body of the original inhabitants of the county of Lancaster when a wilderness. They took away the Indians, but left us the name Conestoga. The description of the massacre can best be told as William Henry, a resident of Lancaster and an eye-witness, detailed it in a letter to a friend. See Heckewelder's Narrative, pages 78, 79, 80: "There are few, if any, murders to be compared with the cruel murder committed on the Conestoga Indians in the gaol of Lancaster in 1763, by the Paxton Boys (as they were then called). From fifteen to twenty Indians, as report stated, were placed there for protection. A regiment of Highlanders were at the time quartered at the barracks in the town, and yet these murderers were permitted to break open the doors of the city gaol and commit the horrid deed. The first notice I had of this affair was that while at my father's store, near the court house, I saw a number of people running down street toward the gaol, which enticed me and other lads to follow them. At about sixty or eighty yards from the gaol we met from twenty-five to thirty men, well mounted on horses, and with rifles, tomahawks, and scalping knives, equipped for murder. I ran into the prison yard, and there, O what a horrid sight presented itself to my view! Near the back door of the prison, lay an old Indian and his squaw (wife), practically well known and esteemed by the people of the town, on account of his placid and friendly conduct.

His name was Will Sock; across him and his squaw lay two children, of about the age of three years, whose heads were split with the tomahawk, and their scalps all taken off. Toward the middle of the gaol yard, along the west side of the wall, lay a stout Indian, whom I particularly noticed to have been shot in the breast, his legs were chopped with the tomahawk, his hands cut off, and finally a rifle ball discharged in his mouth; so that his head was blown to atoms, and the brains were splashed against, and yet hanging to the wall, for three or four feet around. This man's hands and feet had also been chopped off with a tomahawk. In this manner lay the whole of them, men, women and children, spread about the prison yard: shot, scalped, hacked and cut to pieces."

After receiving the news of the massacre and recognizing, undoubtedly, the disregard with which his first proclamation had been received the Governor issued a second one. This one was dated January 2, 1764, but came to the public by way of the newspapers on January 5th, also appearing in the issues of the following week, January 12th.

The second proclamation reads:

By the Honorable John Penn, Esquire; Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, on the Twenty-second Day of December last I issued a Proclamation, for the apprehending and bringing to Justice a Number of Persons, who, in violation of the public

Faith, and in Defiance of all Law,had inhumanly killed Six of the Indians, who had lived on Conestogue Manor, for the course of many years, peaceably and inoffensively, under the Protection of this Government, on Lands assigned to them for their Habitation; Notwithstanding which, I have received Information, that on the Twenty-seventh of the same month, a large Party of armed Men again assembled and met together, in a riotous and tumultuous Manner, in the County of Lancaster, and proceeded to the Town of Lancaster, where they violently broke open the Work-house, and butchered and put to Death Fourteen of the said Conestogue Indians, Men, Women and Children, who had been taken under the immediate Care and Protection of the Magistrates of said County, and lodged, for their better Security, in the said Work-house, till they should be more effectually provided for, by Order of the Government: And Whereas common Justice loudly demands, and the Laws of the Land (upon the Preservation of which not only the Liberty and Security of every Individual. but the Being of the Government itself depend) require, that the above Offenders should be brought to condign Punishment; I Have Therefore, by and with the advice of the Council, published this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Constables, Officers Civil and Military, and all other His Majesty's faithful and liege Subjects within this Province, to make diligent search and inquiry after the Authors and Perpetrators of the said last mentioned Offense, their Abettors and Accomplices; and that they use all possible Means to appre-

hend and secure them, in some of the public Goals of this Province, to be dealt with according to law. And I do hereby further promise and engage, That any Person or Persons, who shall apprehend and secure, or cause to be apprehended and secured, any Three of the Ringleaders of the said Party and prosecute them to conviction, shall have and receive for each the public Reward of Two Hundred Pounds; and any accomplice, not concerned in the immediate shedding the Blood of the said Indians, who shall make Discovery of any or either of the said Ringleaders, and apprehend and prosecute them to Conviction, shall, over and above the said Reward, have all the weight and influence of the Government, for obtaining his Majesty's Pardon for his Offence.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the said Province at Philadelphia, the Second Day of January, Anno Domino One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four, and in the Fourth Year of his Majesty's Reign

JOHN PENN.

By his Honor's Command, Joseph Shippen, Jun., Secretary

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

This second proclamation had as little weight with the inhabitants of Lancaster county as the first one had. Even the generous reward offered was no temptation to assist in bringing to justice the men who dared defy the commands of the Government. Public opinion held sway and out-did the law in this one case, at least, for the "Paxton Boys" went about the country as usual, unapprehended. A weak attempt was made

to put Lazarus Stewart in the hands of the law, but nothing materialized from the effort.

In the meanwhile, Felix Donnally, the jailer, in whose care the murdered Indians had been, presents a bill to the county for their keep during the time they had been in the workhouse. The original paper is the property of the Ridgeway Branch of the Library Company, of Philadelphia and part of the John A. McAlister collection of manuscripts. On the outside of the paper is "Felix Donnally: Acco:—for maintaining the Indians at Lancaster." On the other side, the bill itself reads as follows:

"John Hay Esquire high Sheriff of Lancaster County to Felix Donnally Dr.

"For the Diet and Maintenance of 14 Indians which belong to the Conestogue Town in the said county and commited to the care of the said Felix Donnally, Viz:

"For the Diet and Maintenance of four of them from the 14th of December to ye 27th of December 1763 inclusive.....14 days at 1s6 each..... £4,,4,,0.....these four were brought to me and given into my care by Robert Thompson & Adam Simon Kuhn Esqr.

"For the Diet and Maintenance of 10 of said Indians from the 17th to the 27th of Decr. 1763, in clusive is 11 days at 1s6 each p Day.....8,,5,,0 .....These ten were directed to my care by yourself and on my receiving them you ordered me to take care of & provide for them plentifully with the others.

For Fire Wood provided for & used by the said Indians 4 cords..at 10s p cord.....2,,0,,0—(total

£14,,9,,0

To the Trouble & Expense of having the said Fourteen Indians carried to the grave and interred....

£

Errors Excepted
p FELIX DONNALLY.

This paper is well preserved considering its age, as will be seen from the fac-simile obtained for this society through the courtesy of the library mentioned.

After the massacre much was said and nothing done, as often happens in other cases. You have seen the references to numerous pamphlets printed, some sustaining the action of the "Paxton Boys," others arguing against such lawlessness. Most of these pamphlets can be seen at the Ridgeway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. An extract from "Plain Truth," a pamphlet printed in Philadelphia by Andrew Stewart—1764—is a good example of what appeared for the defense:

"First, then, Let us consider the Paxton Voluntiers, and others, against whom some make such an Outcry;—Shall we attempt to vindicate their Killing Indians under the Protection of the Government? By no means. The Fact is to be condemned as unlawful; but though we would not vindicate their conduct in every Respect, is it not the Duty of every good Man impartially to consider what have been the circumstances of those people, and what they suffered to provoke them to this desperate and unlawful Act? Would not this course discover more of that meek and Christian Spirit, which some People so much profess, but so little exercise? .....(Referring to the Quakers.)

These Incendiaries are not only enraged themselves, at their dear friends, the Indians, being slain, but would have all the Rest of the World of their Temper;--To obtain which End, they have wrote and published several inflammatory Pamphlets, asserting many falsehoods, with a Design to enrage the Populace against these poor, distressed, though rash People.—Go but into the House of a Quaker, and before you have Time to discover what you came for, he will ask you, with an effected Meekness, "Hast thee seen the Massacre of the Indians at Lancaster'" A Pamphlet well known to be wrote by one of their zealous Friends, in Order to swell the Current of Prejudices against the aforesaid People. I should be glad to see the Massacre of the Back Inhabitants drawn by the same able Hand, provided he would do it with the same Zeal in their Favour and against the Savage Indian Butchers, as I'm confident he could have a much more affecting Subject to handle, and fill every Imagination with Horror.—None of those killed at Lancaster were by Design kept one Moment in Torment; whereas many of our Frontier Inhabitants have been wantonly kept whole Days and Nights in exquisite Tortures, prolonged and heightened with all the contrivances infernal Malice could suggest before those Savages (whose Cause and Interest Quakers so warmly espouse) would vouchsafe to give the merciful finishing Blow.

In another pamphlet entitled "The Conduct of The Paxton-Men, Impartially represented:—In a Letter From a Gentleman in one of the Back-Counties, to a Friend in Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Printed by A. Stew-

art, and Sold by John Creaig, Shopkeeper in Lancaster 1764, our former townsman, the Reverend Thomas Barton, who was the author of the letter, seemed to regard the killing of the Indians as a danger removed rather than an unpardonable offense against the Government and a crime against humanity. In his letter he says: "A mighty Noise and Hubbub has been made about killing a few indians in Lancaster-County and even Philosophers and Legislators have employed to raise the Holloo upon those that killed them; and to ransack Tomes and Systems, Writers ancient and modern, for Proofs of their Guilt and Condemnation! And what have they proved at last? Why, that the White Savages of Paxton and Donnegall have violated the Laws of hospitality!.....Now I have been frequently informed, for many years, by sundry of their nearest neighbors in the Conestogoe Mannor, that they were a drunken, debauched, insolent, quarrelsome crew; and that ever since the Commencement of the War, they have been a Trouble and Terror to all around them—as for Will Soc and his Brother, I am told there are undoubted Proofs of the Guilt and Treachery—That they have threatened and drawn their Knives upon People who have refused to comply with their demands, is a Fact well known to hundreds. The Public are also informed that "The Magistrates of Lancaster sent to collect the remaining Indians,—brought them into Town, comforted and promised them Protection."—If they did this, they must be very silly, indeed.For how was it possible for Men destitute of a Militia, without Men, Arms or Ammunition to protect them? But

I am credibly informed that the Truth of the Matter was That these Magistrates, being apprehensive of the Danger of the Indians, were very desirous to have them removed immediately to Philadelphia as a place of greater Security,—through which neglect to remove thither they must have lost their Lives, and not through any Misconduct of the Magistrates—For it seems the Affair was accomplished so unexpectedly and suddenly that not one half of the Magistrates knew any Thing of the Matter till they were all kill'd; and those that did, could do nothing, unless it was to go at the Peril of their Lives, among an enraged and armed multitude, and attack them with Stones and Brickbats I have indeed heard it alleged against those Magistrates, that there were some soldiers in the Place, which they might have called to their Assistance—But I have heard it positively declared, by many of the inhabitants of that Town, who were Eye-witnesses of the whole Transaction, that if there were Ten Thousand Soldiers dispers'd and strolling about in the Manner that these were at the Time, it would have been impossible to have got them to their Arms, and properly drawn up, before the Indians were killed; so dextrous and expeditious were the Paxtonians in executing their Purpose* that the Bodies of the murdered were brought out and exposed in the Street."—This appears likewise to have been misrepresented—I have been informed by some of the most reputable Inhabitants of Lancaster, that they were

* It is confidently said that the Paxtonians were not above twelve minutes altogether in the town, and not above two minutes in dispatching the Indians.

never removed out of the Work-house and Work-house-yard where they were shot, till they were brought out to be carried to their Graves.....

"When a Waggon-Load of the scalped and mangled Bodies of their countrymen were brought to Philadelphia and laid at the State-House door, and another Waggon-Load brought into the Town of Lancaster, did they rouse to Arms to avenge the cause of their murder'd Friends? Did we hear any of those lamentations that are now so plentifully poured forth for the Conestogoe Indians."

What the "Paxton Boys" had to say for themselves concering this matter can be found in the "Declaration and Remonstrance" issued by them and other inhabitants of the frontier counties to the Governor and Assembly in February, 1764. In the Pennsylvania Journal of March 15, 1764, the "Declaration and Remonstrance" is printed in full, the opening of which is:

"A Declaration and Remonstrance of the [illegible]ressed and bleeding Frontier Inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania; presented by them to the honourable the Governor and Assembly of the Province, shewing the causes of their late Discontent and Uneasiness and the Grievances under which they have laboured, and which they humbly pray to have redressed....."

"Inasmuch as the killing those Indians at Conestoga Mannor and Lancaster, has been, and may be the subject of much conversation; and by invidious Representations of it, which some, we doubt not, will industriously spread, many, unacquainted with the true State of Affairs, may be led to pass a severe Censure on the Authors of these Facts, and any other

of those like Nature, which may hereafter happen, than we are persuaded they would if matters were duly understood and deliberated: We think it therefore proper thus openly to declare ourselves and render some brief Hints of the Reasons of our Conduct; which we must, and frankly do confess nothing but necessity itself could induce us to, or justify us in; as it bears an Appearance of flying in the Face of Authority, and is attended with much Labour, Fatigue and Expense....."

Undoubtedly the affair was the "subject of much conversation," but, owing to the shadows which began to cast themselves over the Province of a bigger event to follow, the conversation was to no purpose. The oppression of England in the colonies commenced as early as 1765, and minor troubles were then swallowed up in the greater ones. The "Paxton Boys" put a blot on the history of Lancaster county which no one can ever remove.

This Society is indebted to Mr. William Vincent Byars, of St. Louis, for finding the original paper—the bill for maintaining the Indians in the workhouse—and thanks is due him relative to this paper, as well as Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Dr. John W. Jordan, Philadelphia; Mr. A. R. Beck, Lititz, and Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, for suggestions.

# ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY.

Friday, August 14, was a gala day in the history of the Lancaster County Historical Society. The occasion was the annual outing of the Society at Locust Grove, Conoy township, on the splendid lawn and grounds attached to the palatial home of Mr. B. F. Hoffman, whither the Society journeyed at the special request of its owner.

The mansion house is a remarkably well-preserved specimen of the best style of architecture towards the close of the Colonial era in our State. The great entrance hall, the large rooms, with their costly furnishings; the finely and sometimes quaint woodwork, are, perhaps, unequalled in the State in style and general appearance.

The spacious lawn around it, rising in three graduated terraces from the noble Susquehanna, with the Pennsylvania Railroad skirting the very border of the estate, and finally the greenly-carpeted lawn, dotted with stately trees of various kinds, and others of more moderate size, together with flower beds radiant with color,and other plants and shrubs and grasses, make a picture to delight the eye and soothe the spirits of the beholder.

It was on these grounds that the members of the Society gathered on Friday. Even the weather seemed to lend its charm to the scene. Cool breezes came from over the placid Susquehanna, and the foliage of the

trees was continuously stirred into music by the swaying boughs.

Into this restful place the members of the Historical Society and their friends began to gather at about ten o'clock in the morning, and they kept coming from different localities until perhaps one hundred and fifty or two hundred persons were on the grounds. Of those from Lancaster some went by private automobiles, while the railroad took a larger number, which was increased by accessions at every station along the road until the numbers already mentioned were on the ground.

Through the kindness and consideration of the proprietor of the grounds seats and benches were provided for all comers, and when lunch time came along about twelve o'clock it found groups of individuals of both sexes, but the ladies largely in the majority, scattered all over the grounds, engaged in discussing the contents of the many boxes and lunch baskets they had brought with them.

The generosity of their host and hostess had provided an unlimited supply of most excellent coffee and cream free of charge to all who would have them, served from a large table near the kitchen. It is hardly necessary to say the abstainers were very few in number.

Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon the large audience was called to order by F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D., First Vice President of the Society, and who presided over the ceremonies during the afternoon. After calling upon the Rev. J. S. Armentrout, of Lancaster, who made a short prayer, the chairman made a few introductory remarks somewhat as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—particularly the ladies—who to-day at least

are showing their superiority numerically—and fellow-members of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and all others who have honored us with their presence, I give you all a most hearty greeting and welcome. We are glad we are here, and I trust our present outing will prove like its predecessors, both pleasant and profitable.

"By what cause, caucus or other consideration I have been catapulted into the position of presiding officer I do not know. I suppose it is because I am the baby member of our society. You all know it is the rule to put troublesome youngsters where they may be seen but not heard. With that proviso I accepted the position.

"And yet, I seem to be not altogether out of place here. Long before most of you were born I came, or, rather, was brought, to this place by my mother to visit her sister, my well-loved aunt, the late Mrs. Hannah Wiley, and later I visited my cousins, the Wiley girls and boys, one of whom is still living at a ripe old age in the neighboring town of Bainbridge. So you see I am not entirely a stranger here.

"Incidentally I may remark that my first visit came near being my last one also. Deceived by the clear water in the mill-race, or, some other running stream that ran near the house, I ventured in to pick up a shining pebble or something else. Before I knew what was going on I slipped and was floundering in deep water. Who fished me out I do not remember, perhaps never knew, but that I was not drowned and my earthly career untimely closed you may safely infer by my standing before you to-day. My second escape occurred on that same visit but there is no time to indulge in these personalities.

"But to return to where I started, I am glad to see so many present. It bespeaks a good time. You will no doubt hear silver-tongued orators, listen to learned historical disquisitions, sing the good old songs and go home thankful that you were here."

The following programme was then begun and carried to a successful conclusion:

Song—"My Country 'Tis of Thee;" Paper—"Melchoir Brenneman and His Descendants," prepared by Capt. Horace L. Haldeman, read by Mr. L. B. Herr; Song—"Battle Hymn of the Republic;" Address—"Sketches of Local History," by H. B. Jacobs, Esq.; Address—"Locust Grove, the Homestead," prepared by Capt. H. L. Haldeman, read by Mr. Haldeman O'Connor, of Harrisburg; Song—"My Old Kentucky Home;" Address—"The Place of Local History in Our General Human Activities," by H. Frank Eshelman, Esq.; Song—"Auld Lang Syne."

The addresses were prepared with unusual care, a fact easily perceived by the audience which was liberal in showing its appreciation of them.

At the invitation of Mr. Hoffman, owner of the old Manor House—it was built 124 years ago—the building was thrown open for the inspection of the visitors; many were prompt to accept the offer. After personal greetings among those present and the making of new friendships the crowd gradually took their homeward ways. Thus closed one of the most pleasant, successful and promising outings the Historical Society has ever had. From first to last it was an inspiration with many and will bear an abundant harvest of success in the days to come.

The homestead at Locust Grove was part of a tract of 440 acres conveyed

by the Penns to John Galbraith on July 30, 1744. John Haldeman (1753-1832), by purchase, came into possession, with Col. Bertram Galbraith, of this tract of land, and by division John Haldeman received 246 acres, and in 1811 Locust Grove, the homestead, was built (so named as there were so many locust trees on the land), by John Haldeman and his wife, Maria Breneman Haldeman (1760-1835). Much care was taken in the selection of the stone. A grist mill was built near the residence in 1790, with the following inscription: "Erbaut Bei John Haldeman and Maria Haldeman." John Haldeman removed to Columbia and transferred the property to his son, John Breneman Haldeman (1779–1836), who on September 7, 1813, conveyed all this property to his son, Henry Haldeman (1787–1849), who was the father of the late Prof. Stehman Haldeman. On the death of Henry Haldeman he bequeathed this estate to his son, Cyrus Haldeman (1825–1892), who in 1852 sold the same to John Wiley, and upon his death it passed to his sons, Henry and John Wiley, and, after some years, to the present owner, Mr. Benjamin F. Hoffman.

One of Lancaster county's most distinguished citizens was Prof. Samuel Stehman Haldeman, who was born at Locust Grove, August 12, 1811. "In science and letters he was a great man"—a noted naturalist and linguist. He lived at Chickies, and was the partner of his brothers, Dr. Edwin Haldeman and Paris Haldeman, where they built a blast furnace. He was the author of many books. Among the number were 120 on natural science and 20 on language, with many more on various subjects. He was professor in several colleges in New Jersey

and Delaware, and in the University of Pennsylvania. The latter conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He gave assistance to Noah Webster with his dictionary, and was also engaged in compiling the National and Worcester dictionary, and Johnson's Cyclopedia. Among the many honors he received was a prize given by Sir William Trevelyan, of England. The best philologists in Europe were competitors for this honor. Prof. Haldeman died September 10, 1880.

# Minutes of September Meeting

Lancaster, Sept. 4.

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its sessions for the winter this evening, with a large attendance of members. President Steinman was in the chair; with Miss Martha B. Clark acting as secretary.

Tht librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Boun d Volumes—The Scotch-Irish in America, 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Congress; Life of Seward, with Selections; Trial of the Rev. Albert Barnes; The Church and Slavery; Andrew Gregg Curtin: His Life and Services, from Miss Lillian Evans, Columbia; Pennsylvania, the Keystone, By Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, from Mr. L. B. Herr; Pennsylvania Archives, Vol. XII of 1st Series, from the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library; Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings, 1913; Reuben Gold Thwaites, a Memorial Address; History of "The Star Spangled Banner," from the Library of Congress; Pennsylvania State Educational Association; Pennsylvania at Cold Harbor, Virginia; Philadelphia in the Civil War; Report of the Department of Agriculture, Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Report of the Commissioner of Banking, Report of the Official Opinions of the Attorney General, Report of the Department of Fisheries, Report of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission, Topographic and Geologic Survey Commis-

sion. Reports Nos. 5 and 6, from the Pennsylvania State Library.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Catholic Historical Society; American Philosophical Society (2 numbers); Annals of Iowa (2 numbers); German-American Annals; Pennsylvania Magazine; Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies; Lebanon County Historical Society (2 numbers); Pamphlet of the Loucks Family, from Mr. Augustus Loucks, York; Some Important Colonial Military Operations; Linden Hall Echo (2 numbers); International Conciliation (3 numbers); Classified Catalogue of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. Parts VII, VIII and IX; Bulletin of the New York Public Library (3 numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library (3 numbers); Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (2 numbers).

Special Donations—Several pieces of old money, from Miss Naomi Eberman; several old documents, including an order to open a road "from Mathias Slough's Mill on Conestogoe Creek to the end of Bethels Town, near the Borough of Lancaster, from F. R. Diffenderffer; a number of the Society's pamphlets, from Miss Sue Holbrook; a large stone, with fern impressions, splendidly preserved, found several years ago in the Conewago hills in West Donegal township, during some blasting operations, from W. F. Hambright; a scrap-book and several historical pamphlets, from Miss Lillian Evans, Columbia.

The following were proposed for membership: Martin E. Musser, Mountville; Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Heistand, Marietta; Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Newcomer, of Mt. Joy; Hon. H. Burd Cassel, of Marietta; B.

F. Hoffman, of Bainbridge, and Mr. John M. Brandt, of Mt. Joy.

The following were elected to membership: Dr. S. H. Dissler, of Denver, Pa.; Arthur E. Campbell, 986 East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.; Claude A. Villee, 738 South Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

The paper of the evening was read by Miss Lottie M. Bausman, whose subject was "Massacre of the Conestoga Indians, 1767. Incidents and Details." It showed careful research for authentic facts on an early epoch in Lancaster county history and was unusually entertaining.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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DR. ABRAM P. GARBER: A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

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VOL. XVIII. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1914.

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LANCASTER, PA.
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Dr. Abram P. Garber: A Biographical Sketch. - - - - 199
By George C. Keidel, Ph.D.

Minutes of the October Meeting - - - - - - - - - 220

# DR. ABRAM P. GARBER:

## A Biographical Sketch.

### Family History.

Religious persecution in Europe during the seventeenth century caused many thousands of families to flee from their homes, and among them were large numbers of a sect called Mennonites, who migrated soon after to the new province of Pennsylvania, and who have since that date formed a large portion of the Pennsylvania Germans.

Among these followers of Menno Simons was the Garber family, whose earliest traditional residence seems to have been near Basel, in Switzerland (1), from which they are said to have fled about the middle of the seventeenth century to a point on the upper Rhine known by the name of "Three Brides." (2)

Their stay here was, however, of comparatively short duration, as we find them making their way a little later to Holland, whence they were transported to the newly-founded Germantown in William Penn's colonizing venture in the New World. The exact date of their arrival in this country is not known, but it is thought to have been about the year 1695.

The given name of the head of the

1. For a brief account of the persecution of the Mennonites in Switzerland, see: Tileman Jansz. van Bragt, 'T Merg van de Historien der Martelaren, 3d ed. Amsterdam: P. J. Entrop, 1769. Esp. pp. 347-376.

2. This is possibly a corruption of the name of the well-known town in Alsace called Neubreisach.

family at this time of migration has not come down to us, but for the sake of convenience we may (as is customary with American genealogists) call him the Emigrant. The name of his wife is also unknown, but it seems likely that he had at least two sons, Nicholas and John. This surmise is based on the fact that there are on record in the Lancaster County Court House two wills in the German language drawn up by them on February 24, 1748, and March 5, 1748, respectively. Both of these wills were proved on June 6, 1748, and from this we may infer that they were brothers, living perhaps on adjacent farms and dying only a few days or weeks apart.

However this may be, it seems fairly certain from the evidence afforded by later records that the subject of our sketch was not descended from Nicholas Gerber (as the name was then spelled).

John Gerber at the time of making his will was a resident of Lancaster County, and he mentions both wife and children, as well as his "eldest son," though none of them by name. Perhaps this "eldest son" was the Christian Gerber who made his will on November 5, 1768, and who is pretty definitely established to have been the great-great-grandfather of the subject of the present sketch. (3) This last-mentioned will is on record at Lancaster, and an abstract of it is also to be found in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. (4)

This Christian Gerber, the first of

3. Alex. Harris, in his work called "A Biographical History of Lancaster County," Lancaster, 1872, p. 230, states that it was this Christian Garber (Carver) who "emigrated from Germany sometime between the years 1700 and 1720, and settled in West Hempfield township." But this can hardly be correct.

4. Collections, Vol. 24, page 334.

Hempfield township (5), left to his son Christian his land and plantation in that township, to his wife Catherine certain bequests, and to his son Michael a plantation in Donegal township. There are also mentioned his eldest son Jacob, his son-in-law Jacob Kehr, and two grandchildren, Magdalena Neff and John Neff. The will was proved January 11, 1769.

Christian Gerber, the second of that name, made his will in turn on December 31, 1803, while a resident of Hempfield township. He, too, had a wife Catherine and a son Christian, to whom he left the home plantation. He furthermore mentions his granddaughter Mary, the only child of his deceased daughter, Mary, and two other sons. To John he bequeaths the land he had sold him in Virginia, and to Abraham the land he had sold him in York County nearby. Finally, he mentions his daughter Ann, the wife of Michael Segrist, and his deceased daughter Catherine, formerly the wife of John Stouffer. This will was proved on November 25, 1806.

Christian Gerber (the second) likewise had a son Christian, who married a Miss Segrist, and settled down upon his father's farm. This third Christian in direct line of descent had one son Jacob B. Garber, who was born in the year 1800, and who became quite a well-known character in Lancaster County before he died, at a ripe old age, in 1886. Many years ago he said: "The house I live in was built by my father in 1812, and is the third dwelling house erected on this farm, besides the squatter's cabin first put up in the wilderness." (6)

5. It was, of course, not until a later time that the original township was divided into East and West Hempfield townships.
6. Alex. Harris, op. cit., p. 230.

Jacob B. Garber was educated at the common school of the neighborhood, and even before attaining his majority displayed a marked taste for the study of botany. In 1832 he erected a greenhouse, said to be the first established in the State west of Philadelphia. Here he daily spent several hours in his favorite pursuit, and by degrees he was able to gather together many rare exotics. It was in this atmosphere that his son Abram P. Garber grew up, and it was undoubtedly the father's example and counsel that urged on the son to become the famous botanical explorer that he was.

Jacob B. Garber married Miss Susan Stauffer and raised a large family of children, among whom was the subject of the present biographical sketch. He also was an editor and author of prominence in the field of horticulture, and during his long life published many important articles on such subjects in Columbia, Lancaster, Philadelphia and Baltimore journals.

(Note—The above account is adapted from a fuller sketch in Ellis and Evans, Hist. of Lancaster County, Philadelphia, 1883, p. 890, where a full-page portrait is also given.)

### Boyhood.

Abram Paschal Garber was born January 23, 1838, on his father's farm Floral Retreat, about three miles east of Columbia, and a short distance south of Chestnut Hill, near Mountville, West Hempfield township, Lancaster county, Pa. There is an oil painting extant which represents his home at about this time, and which shows it to have been a brick house with a formal garden in front of it.

His early years were spent on the farm in a beautiful agricultural re-

gion only a few miles from the banks of the Susquehanna River. Lancaster County has been the home of many noted botanists, and with such surroundings it is thus easy to understand why the boy's naturally studious bent directed him at a very early age to the subject of botany, to which the greater part of his comparatively short life was so successfully devoted.

### Millersville Normal School.

When A. P. Garber was still in his teens there was founded, in 1854, an academy for the education of the young people of the State, which was shortly to develop into a normal school. This was located a few miles from his home, at Millersville, and the growing lad was soon attracted to its atmosphere of study. He entered as a student here, apparently, in the autumn of 1856, and a little later signed the constitution of the Page Literary Society.

He continued at Millersville, with various interruptions, until the summer of 1865, when he graduated with a class of twelve young men and women. It was during this period of nine years that he taught for several winters public schools in various parts of Lancaster county, and then became principal of Catasauqua Seminary near Allentown, where he had four or five other teachers under him. (7)

Of his life at Millersville we have various information in the way of official and semi-official records, as well as in the personal reminiscences of several people still living who knew him at that time. While here he

7. See obituary by S. S. Rathvon before the Linnaean Society of Lancaster, in 1881; and also Mathews and Hungerford, "History of the Counties of Lehigh and Carbon," Philadelphia, 1884, p. 260, where his name is wrongly spelt Garler.

boarded with Mrs. Elizabeth Warfel opposite the school, going home to Mountville at the end of each week. His landlady still (May, 1914) remembers him as a "good boy," who did not give her the trouble that some of her other school boarders did. He took good care of himself, as his health even then was not of the best, and oftentimes when the boys went out on some expedition he would refrain from joining them on that account.

One of his classmates, Mr. John Morrow, late Assistant District Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Public Schools, wrote under date of June 18, 1914, as follows:

"I roomed with Garber for many months.....We were very intimate and always took walks together along the banks and silent waters of the Conestoga. Garber was a great botanist and seemed to be quite familiar with the flora of Lancaster County, as well as that of other sections of the State.....

"A. P. Garber inherited his botanical tendencies from his parents. I had a pleasing visit of several days with him at his home. His father had a greenhouse filled with a great variety of plants. This was the favorite resort of the senior Garber, and no doubt young Garber, in his early childhood, acquired a taste for plants and flowers from his youthful environment and paternal associations....."

It was during the Millersville period also that he became a member of the newly-founded Linnaean Society of Lancaster, and until the time of his death he took great interest in its proc edings and was frequently an enthusiastic participant in its field meetings.

In this period, too, falls A. P. Gar-

ber's brief military experience as a private in Company C of the 195th Pennsylvania Volunteers. During the late summer and early fall of 1864 he saw service in West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. There is still in the possession of his family a little pocket testament which was given to him in Baltimore soon after he enlisted, and which he carried with him in his campaign.

### Lafayette College.

A. P. Garber had early been attracted to the well-known botanist Dr. Thomas C. Porter, then a professor at Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster. So when the time came to select a college in which to pursue his further studies it is not strange that his choice fell upon Lafayette College at Easton, Pa. For by that time his much-admired professor had left Franklin and Marshall for Lafayette. That he was a close student and proficient in his scientific work is evidenced by the fact that he was able to enter the Junior class in the fall of 1865, and to graduate in the scientific department in 1868, with an essay entitled "The Lesser Virtues."

At Lafayette College he became a member of the Washington Literary Society, and immediately upon graduation he was appointed an Assistant in Natural History. This position he held from 1868 to 1870, and during this time began the extensive botanical explorations which were later to bring his name prominently before the scientific world (8). In September, 1868, he visited Erie and explored the Lake Shore and Presque Isle; while

8. Selden J. Coffin, "The Men of Lafayette." Easton, 1891, pp. 91, 131, 188, 299, 304 and 311; John Franklin Stonecipher, "Biographical Catalogue of Lafayette College," Easton, 1913, pp. 18 and 151.

during the months of August and September in the year following he traveled along the whole tier of northern counties from Wayne to Erie, and then southward through the counties west of the Alleghanies as far as the Virginia line. Later in the same service he made an excursion with the late Thomas P. James into the Pocono region of Monroe and Pike counties, and brought back a fine collection of mosses and liverworts. These labors, in the interest of the herbarium of Lafayette College, were made under the direction of Dr. Thomas C. Porter, Professor of Botany, and secured many valuable additions to the flora of the State; and although nothing wholly new to science was at this time discovered by him, at least twenty-seven species were added as found only by him (9).

### As a Physician.

Dr. Garber's medical career extended, in all, over a period of about seven years; about half of this time he was a student of medicine, and about half a physician for the insane.

While still at Lafayette College he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Traill Green (10), the professor of chemistry, and when he matriculated on October 14, 1869, in the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, his residence was given as Easton, Pa.

Of his life here until he graduated in 1872 we know but little except that his essay was entitled "The Medical Plants of Pennsylvania," in which title

9. Ellis & Evans, "History of Lancaster County," Philadelphia, 1883, p. 294 (by Dr. H. B. Stehman).
10. Ellis and Evans, loc. cit.

we can readily discern the botanist combined with the physician (11).

In April, 1872, Dr. Garber became Assistant Resident Physician in the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital, living in the building itself and having charge of some two hundred patients. He remained in this position until May, 1875, when ill-health caused him to resign (12).

After leaving Harrisburg Dr. Garber opened an office as a practising physician in Pittsburgh, but the trying climate of this great manufacturing city told further upon his health, and after a few months he was obliged to leave Pennsylvania and to seek a more friendly Southern clime (13).

### Explorations in Florida.

The inroads of consumption had by this time seriously impaired Dr. Garber's health, and from now on it appeared to him to be imperative that he spend his winters in a warmer climate than that of Pennsylvania. Accordingly we find him from this time on making yearly trips to Florida and the West Indies, returning during the summer to his home in Lancaster County.

Strange to say, an indirect result of his ill health was to make his name famous in the scientific world, and to attach his name permanently to quite a number of Florida plants. The defamous in the scientific world, and to botanical explorations in many parts of the peninsula and the adjoining islands are not known to us. Our

11. Letter from Dean William Pepper, May 5, 1914, to G. C. K. (Official communication.)

12. Ellis and Evans, loc. cit.; and official communication from the Hospital, May 15, 1914.

13. Ignatius Urban, Symbolae Antillanae, Lipsiae, 1902-1903, Vol. III, p. 51.

scanty information concerning them comes chiefly from Dr. Garber himself, in the form of published articles and in correspondence with scientific friends.

In the archives of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington there is preserved a series of eleven letters which he addressed from time to time to Dr. George Vasey, who was at that time in charge of the botanical work of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. These letters all refer to his trips to Florida, and they throw an interesting light upon his views concerning the flora of the peninsula then so little known.

At the time when Dr. Garber visited Florida its flora was still awaiting investigation to a considerable extent, and it was his good fortune to be able to avail himself fully of this situation, and, hence, we find him making great additions to the world's knowledge of the flora of this part of the United States. By distributing many thousands of specimens to herbaria, both in his own country and in Europe, his discoveries have become widely known among botanists, and his name occurs in almost all books dealing with this field.

A more personal note may well be added at this point by quoting from a letter written by Dr. Garber from Miama, Fla., May 16, 1877, to Dr. George Vasey:

"I shall keep a sharp lookout for the Ulmus and Taxus you mention, but think they do not grow so far south. The vegetation is markedly different here from that of Middle North and West Florida, especially so in the woody growths. Then, too, a greater variation in size—Erythrina, which I have met in the latitude of Cedar Keys and Mellonville, was always a

shrub four to five feet high—here it is common and generally of the same size, but also not uncommonly assumes the tree form and attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. I measured the trunk of one and found it seventeen inches in circumference, and guessed the height to be about thirty feet. The Mangrove I meet here as a shrub and.....sometimes a tree fully one hundred feet high—taller than any other tree. Black mangrove (Avicennia tomentosa), which at Cedar Keys is a shrub six to eight feet high, appears here always as a tree from thirty—fully sixty feet in height. Hummocks here are dense jungles of woody growth, very difficult to penetrate. The live oak is less plenty than farther north, but always occurs on the edges along the pines and is in many places literally covered with Tillandsia and Epidendron.....

"I encounter a good many disadvantages in exploring and drying here, but altogether my success was good and I am very well satisfied with the progress. I think I will have some new to our flora and possibly to science. I should like to delay longer in order to collect some plants in better stages, but it is not unlikely that I will meet many of the same plants at Ft. Myers and Peas Creek where I now propose to go. The Mail facilities there are not good and probably a month will enable me collect all there, and thence to Manitee and Tampa. To the last named place I will have my mail sent now.

Very truly,

A. P. GARBER."

### St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

A Danish botanist, Baron Eggers, was at this time exploring the West

Indies, and at his suggestion Dr. Garber made a trip to the Island of St. Thomas, one of the British West Indies. What the results of this trip may have been have not been ascertained, but it seems likely that many of the plants then obtained were incorporated in the collection which Baron Eggers himself was making at that time.

At the same botanist's suggestion Dr. Garber also made a trip to Porto Rico, in the early part of the year 1881, and succeeded in making a small collection of plants. Among the published letters of Professor Asa Gray, of Harvard University, there is one which refers to the proposed sale of Dr. Garber's small Porto Rican collection. Yauco was his headquarters here; but the expected benefit to his health from his stay on the island did not materialize (14).

### Last Illness and Death.

Returning to his home in Lancaster County in the month of June, 1881, Dr. Garber settled down for the summer as usual on his father's farm, but the extremely hot weather soon affected him in his depleted condition so greatly that he was fain to seek relief in the mountains of North Central Pennsylvania. Here towards the end of August his condition became so alarming that he determined to return to his home. But he was only able to reach the summer resort of Renova, in Clinton county, before his strength gave out. He, therefore, sent word to his younger brother, Hiram L. Garber, to come to his assistance; but before his brother was able to reach him Dr. Garber passed away on August 25, 1881.

His remains were brought back to

14. Ignatius Urban, op. cit., Vol. III, p. 51, and Vol. IV (1903-1911), p. 670.

his old home by his brother, and there they were buried in the family graveyard on the adjacent farm by the side of his ancestors and relatives of many generations. (15)

This old burying ground has now been neglected for many years, and at the present time no trace of Dr. Garber's grave can be found. The spot is so thickly covered with high weeds, locust and blackberry bushes that it can only be penetrated with difficulty. Many of the graves and tombstones have sunken so far into the ground that it is impossible to read the inscriptions. The immediate family have all either died or removed to other parts of the country, and, hence, his grave is thus neglected (16).

### The A. P. Garber Herbarium.

It is not definitely known when Dr. Garber began the formation of a herbarium of his own, but this probably occurred some time during his Millersville period. From remarks here and there in his correspondence with Dr. Vasey, and from other sources of information, we become aware of his interest in collecting plants of all sorts. His own personal efforts in this direction were largely supplemented by exchanges with various correspondents, until at length his private collections came to assume considerable proportions.

In February, 1885, his brother Hiram L. Garber sold the herbarium for a nominal sum to Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, with the stipulation that it should be known by the name of The A. P. Garber Herbarium, and this has been its name down to the present time.

15. Letter from Hiram L. Garber, May 31, 1914, to G. C. K.
16. Letter from Miss Ida M. Kimmich, Mountville, Pa., Aug. 3, 1914, to G. C. K.

In the College Student for February, 1886, Professor John S. Stahr published a general account of the herbarium, which still remains the best and fullest description of its varied contents (17). Since that time the collection has been twice rearranged, and portions of it have been transferred to the herbaria of Columbia University and the Botanical Garden in New York in exchange for other specimens (18).

### Contributions to Other Herbaria.

At the present time it is quite impossible to enumerate all the herbaria, both large and small, which contain dried plants collected by Dr. Garber. The best list so far published seems to be that given by Professor Urban, but even this is extremely incomplete (19). Besides those already mentioned we may note the United States National Herbarium in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, the Herbarium at Kew Gardens in London, where there are 142 Porto Rican plants, the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University, the Canby Herbarium now in the College of Pharmacy of New York, the Herbarium of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., and the Academy of Natural Sciences Herbarium in Philadelphia.

The specimens preserved in these form the basis of much of the advanced work of botanists who devote their attention to the peninsula of Florida with its many interesting vegetable forms.

17. College Student, Lancaster, Pa., Vol. VI, No. 5, pp. 81-83.
18. Letter from Professor R. C. Schiedt, May 24, 1914, to G. C. K., supplemented by two personal visits of the latter.
19. Ignatius Urban, op. cit., Vol. III, p. 51.

### Plants Named After Dr. Garber.

Even before his death his fellow botanists began naming Florida plants after Dr. Garber, and this process is still going on. Every year or two another plant is added to the list until it has become quite a long one.

These plants have been described in a great variety of books and periodicals which cannot, of course, be enumerated here. Suffice it to name the following:

Coccothrinax Garberi, a species of palm; Convolvulus Garberi, a species of morning glory; Eugenia Garberi, a species of myrtle (called also Garber's Stopper); Euphorbia Garberi, a species of spurge; Fissidens Garberi, a species of moss; Habenella Garberi, a species of orchid (called also Habenaria Garberi); Laciniaria Garberi, a species of snakeroot; Salvia occidentalis Garberi, a species of sage; Sphagnum Garberi, a species of moss; and Thrinax Garberi, a species of palm.

Professor Asa Gray also named the Garberia, a genus of the thistles, after him, and this distinction gave the discoverer a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction during the last years of his life.

### Character and Appreciations.

We may perhaps most fittingly close this brief sketch of the life of an earnest student of nature by citing the estimates of his character and attainments given after his death by various people who knew him well many years ago.

His roommate at Millersville, Mr. John Morrow, said: "He was a young man of very pleasing disposition. I never saw him in the least ruffled or out of humor with any one.....I would be glad if it could be truthfully

said of every young man that he had such a galaxy of admirable qualities as A. P. Garber. After a lapse of nearly fifty years, I have the most pleasant recollections of all my associations with him." (20)

Dr. J. T. Rothrock, a fellow botanist of his own day, states that he knew him quite well. "He was very successful, careful and reliable, not only as a collector, but as an observer. The beautiful collections that he made in Florida were very highly esteemed by those who were fortunate enough to secure a share of them. Dr. Gray thought very highly of Dr. Garber. I often heard him speak of Dr. Garber most kindly" (21).

And finally Dr. Thomas C. Porter, his most intimate scientific friend, in speaking of him, once said: "From my long and pleasant association with him I am able to say that he was a most patient, thorough and accurate student, skilled in the use of the microscope and an accomplished naturalist. His powers of observation were very acute, as shown by his letters and notes, and the specimens prepared by him excelled in every way. Quiet, modest, faithful, an agreeable companion, and an earnest Christian, the tidings of his early death caused profound sorrow and regret to his scientific friends and associates." (22)

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# Minutes of the October Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 2, 1914.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Society's quarters in the Public Library Building. President Steinman presided, with Miss Martha B. Clark as Secretary.

The Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Contributions to the Library during September:

Bound Volumes—Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York City; American Historical Association, Report for 1912; State Treasurer's Annual and Detailed Reports, 1912 and 1913; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Annual Reports, 1912, parts I-II; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Annual Reports, 1913, part IV; Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, Report No. 10; Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, Report No. 10, maps.

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Jewish Historical Society Publications, No. 22; American Jewish Historical Society Publications, Index of Nos. 1 to 20; Western Reserve Historical Society, Tract No. 93; Penn Germania, September, 1914; American Catholic Historical Society, Records; International Conciliation; Pennsylvania Magazine; Bulletin of New York Public Library; Bulletin of

Grand Rapids Public Library; Post-card of Entrance to Fair Grounds, from D. B. Landis.

Four portraits of prominent citizens of Lancaster county were offered to the society, and they will be accepted. They are works of Eichholtz, and will prove an interesting addition to the collection owned by the society. Similar gifts will be accepted at any time by the society with thanks.

New members were elected as follows: Martin E. Musser, of Mountville; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hiestand, of Marietta; Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Newcomer, of Mt. Joy; Hon. H. Burd Cassel, of Marietta; B. F. Hoffman, of Bainbridge, and Mrs. John M. Brandt, of Mount Joy.

The paper of the evening was a biographical sketch of Dr. Abram P. Garber, a noted botanist, who lived near Mountville in early life. It was read by George C. Keidel, Ph.D., of Washington, D. C. The paper was most interesting, and a discussion followed, the participants being Rev. Dr. R. C. Schiedt and A. K. Hostetter. Suggestion was made for the reading of an article mentioned in the paper by Rev. Dr. John S. Stahr on Dr. Garber in the "College Student" of February, 1886.

In his remarks Rev. Dr. Schiedt said that the society was greatly indebted to Dr. Keidel for his valuable contribution to Lancaster county history. Dr. Keidel was formerly a member of the Johns Hopkins University, and is now connected with the Congressional Library at Washington. Accustomed to academic precision, he is especially fitted for work of this kind. Rev. Dr. Schiedt presented a few specimens of Dr. Garber's collection, which numbers between 4,000 and 5,000 specimens, in

order to show the excellency of his work. It was stated by Dr. Schiedt that Dr. Garber's explorations of Florida proved an incentive for further extensive work in the South to one of the students of Franklin and Marshall College, Dr. John K. Small, the present curator of the New York Botanical Garden. Referring to the herbarium of Dr. Small it was remarked by Dr. Schiedt that it is undoubtedly the most noted authority on Florida plants at the present day. Four books have been published on the subject. Dr. Small received his first knowledge of Florida plants from Dr. Garber's collection, which he helped to arrange while a student at Franklin and Marshall College.

Dr. Keidel was extended a vote of thanks for his excellent paper and it was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Signed:

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK,
Secretary Pro Tem.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1914.

---

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

---

STIEGEL'S LIFE AND LEGENDS

JOHN SCOTT AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING

---

VOL. XVIII. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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# STIEGEL'S LIFE AND LEGENDS

A recently-published volume, entitled "Stiegel Glass," of which Frederick William Hunter is the author, may not be the "Last Word About Stiegel," but it is certainly the latest and most authoritative revision of the story of that romantic and picturesque figure in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of Lancaster county history and in the incipient stages of its industrial development. The book is sumptuously and expensively printed, in limited edition, and will likely find its way mostly to the shelves of public libraries and private collectors. This may be accepted as an excuse for briefly reviewing its contents and value here. Moreover, many of those who have heretofore written of this subject—and some of us who have casually contributed to its discussion through the published transactions of this society—have been, perhaps, too ready to accept and perpetuate popular and unsupported tradition for fact. Without the facilities at hand, which Mr. Hunter seems to have exhausted, for a thorough study of the man and his works, and without the time and opportunity he has had to examine, weigh and pass upon original documents and records, we have allowed figments and fiction to become imbedded in what ought to be accurate historical narrative, and the earlier the corrections are made the better we serve the purposes of this society.

Apart from the fact that Stiegel's greatest activities were exerted in our county, the authorship and patronage of this book have a local interest. Its

OK

author,Frederick William Hunter,tells us at the outset that he is descended on the paternal side from the Berks county iron masters of his name, and his mother's ancestors were Lutheran clergymen of Eastern Pennsylvania; either incident would tend to stimulate a study of Stiegel. Mr. Hunter may be further identified by some of our members as the son of Jacob F. Hunter, a cousin of that Frederick Hunter whose widow became the second wife of Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, and whose daughters were well known in Lancaster society forty years ago. A sister of Mr. Hunter, lately deceased, married J. B. Kerfoot, formerly of Chicago, now, like Mr. Hunter, resident of New York. He was a descendant of the well-known Kerfoot family of Lancaster, of which one branch achieved fame and fortune in Chicago. To Mr. Kerfoot the author makes acknowledgment of invaluable aid in preparing and publishing the book.

Long time a collector of Chinese glass, Mr. Hunter's submerged attention to and knowledge of Stiegel glass was awakened so late as 1911 by automobile trips through upper Lancaster county—especially to and in the vicinity of Elizabeth Furnace and Manheim—where he was frequently offered for sale bits of the genuine Stiegel glass, as well as many specimens mistakenly identified. A determination to explore the history and processes, the varieties, shapes, colors, origin, handicraft and values of the Stiegel glass, suggested to Mr. Hunter the necessity of studying the history of the man Stiegel himself, and of disentangling the thread of his life's story from the tangled mass of exaggeration, romance, tradition and fiction in which it had become enmeshed. His work, therefore, divides

itself into two parts; and, while the personal narrative has the greater relevancy to the purposes of this paper, the elaborate catalogues of the glass itself, the story of Mr. Hunter's own collection presented to the Metropolitan Museum, the magnificent twelve plates in color and one hundred and fifty-nine half-tones which adorn this book, the appendices, with their lists of employes and artisans, their wages and duties, the briefs of title and other authentic data not only help to comprise a monumental work of technical and artistic interest, but by far the most elaborate chronicle of any industry that ever flourished in our local history.

At the outset Mr. Hunter evidently procured, consulted and studied every accessible published work that related, even remotely, to his subject. These histories, sketches, pamphlets, &c., number nearly fifty. Even the most superficial of them is treated with good-natured tolerance; and the freedom from asperity, with which the author disperses some of the hoary traditions, and dispels many misty illusions, is one of the best characteristics of his style.

Without doing violence to copyrighted privileges, or injustice to the author's private property, I may venture to say that his work satisfies me that he is correct in certain conclusions, about which there has been much popular misapprehension and possibly some personal misstatement.

First—Stiegel was not a baron, a nobleman nor of a noble family within the meaning of those terms in Germany at the time of his emigration. He was born at Cologne—not Mannheim—May 13, 1729; eldest of a family of six children. His father died June 22, 1741.

"Heinrich Wil Stiegel," as he sub-

scribed himself, came to this country on the "Nancy," from Cowes, Isle of Wight, landing at Philadelphia, August 31, 1750. He brought with him his mother, Dorothea Elizabeth, who died here January 11, 1781; and his youngest brother, Anthony, aged eleven, who married twice. His second wife died at Schaefferstown as late as 1824.

Second—Stiegel did not bring with him 40,000 pounds; nor, so far as reliable evidence appears, any considerable amount of money. His face and figure, attractive manner, ambition and intelligence were his principal fortune. There is no adequate proof that he engaged in business ventures or made profitable investments in Philadelphia.

Third—He likely came to Lancaster; visited the monastic settlements of the Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, explored the region of Schaefferstown and the Furnace Hills; met, and, on November 7, 1752, married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob (not Johann) Huber, the master of Elizabeth Furnace. Neither it nor the township was named after Stiegel's wife, nor by him.

Fourth—He acquired an interest and relations with his father-in-law in Elizabeth Furnace. He owned Charming Forge, near Womelsdorf (now Lebanon county), and sought Philadelphia partners and capital in extending his business operations. John Dickinson, of Revolutionary fame, was one of his legal advisers. Likewise George Ross, Wm. Atlee and Jasper Yeates.

Fifth—It is very doubtful if he ever had a "city home" in or near Philadelphia. There is no record to prove he ever owned any realty there, except two small lots, on which there may have been a warehouse and store, to sell his glass. He may have tem-

porarily resided in the city from time to time.

Sixth—The Stedmans, who joined him in the Elizabeth operation, were agents for the ship line on which Stiegel came to America.

Seventh—He married Elizabeth Holtz, October 24, 1758, eight months after the death of his first wife and the birth of their second daughter.

Eighth—At the beginning the Stiegel-Stedman operations of Elizabeth and Charming Force were profitable; their activities led to the acquisition of large land holdings, running up to an acreage exceeding 10,000. The future site of the town of Manheim was first purchased independently by the Stedmans—not by Stiegel, who "bought in" soon after.

Ninth—Stiegel had artistic tastes and temperament, and inventive genius as well as business energy and vision. He improved the Franklin stove and devised the six and ten-plate. His decorative plates were artistic, after the fashion of the day. He erected comfortable workingmen's homes and a stately mansion for himself. He advertised extensively. He likely made one trip to London, in the latter part of 1763, and promoted shipments abroad of his bar iron. This was the period of his greatest prosperity; but at no time was his estate anything like the traditional 40,000 pounds.

Tenth—His first experiments at glass making were at Elizabeth, in 1763, not in Manheim—a fact which, I think, Mr. Hunter's own investigations have first established. The lure of this fascinating and promising "infant industry" drew him measurably away from the iron interest and toward the larger establishment, the baronial manner of business and living and the elaborate style of his man-

sion and equipage in Manheim. Window glass and the coarser forms of table glass were made in Elizabeth, but after the Manheim glass houses started work, the first in November, 1765, the second in 1769, the variety of ware was greatly enlarged, the artistic excellence of form and color much increased and its vogue was widely extended. Stiegel's trans-Atlantic trip was followed by the importation of skilled workmen from Italy, England and Germany, and the Manheim factory came to compete with European glass centers, having its salesroom in New York and Philadelphia and agents in a score of Colonial towns.

Eleventh—As the iron industry languished and the financial embarrassment of the Stedman enterprises increased, Stiegel's plans in glass became more elaborate, extended and risky. By 1771, when their advertisement was most pretentious, his ventures were most hazardous; and his three lottery schemes—the last of which was abortive—were not so much the outcrop of a gaming spirit as they were props to a failing fortune. They did not avail, however, and the sheriff sold his Manheim estates February 3, 1774, his iron properties having been partly disposed of prior to that and Elizabeth Furnace went under the hammer a little later.

Twelfth—While Stiegel actually "did time" in prison for debt, he did not languish and lament in confinement for the long period often sympathetically and romantically related. He was in Manheim November 24, 1774, and, on December 24, 1774, the General Assembly passed the act for his relief and release, none objecting.

Thirteenth—On May 5, 1774, Stiegel had leased the glass works to Smith & Simund; and on October 25, 1775,

William Basman, Michael Diffenderffer, Paul Zantzinger, Casper Singer and Frederick Kuhn were operating the Manheim glass works. Either James Jenkins or David Rittenhouse ran the Manheim glass works for a brief period after the Stiegel failure; Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, bought the mansion in September, 1777, and his family lived there until after the British evacuation of Philadelphia, in 1778.

Fourteenth—When the Manheim domed glass house was torn down, in 1812, the bricks were hauled to Neffsville, and from them was constructed the hotel there; in a marble tablet inserted in the gable wall is the inscription:

Built by
LEONARD FIDLER
and
BARBARA FIDLER,
A. D. 1812.

It will be remembered that one of our departed members was several times interrupted in her attempt to inform the Society that the old name of "Fidler's Green," which once attached to Neffsville, as firmly as "Noodledoosy" to Fruitville, did not originate from Lancaster dances held on the tavern lawn, but from the name of the builder of the hotel. She was right.

Fifteenth—Of the later life and death of Stiegel—more clearly verified by record—Mr. Hunter's narrative confirms most of the other historians. That he was a Tory, or that he was ever visited by Washington or British Generals is untrue. While he served Robert Coleman as foreman at Elizabeth, that furnace made munitions of war for the Revolutionary

army, as did all that chain of iron works between which and the British Washington kept a line of separation while the Valley Forge campaign lasted. Washington's visit to Elizabeth was as guest of Coleman, in 1792, when he was President, and Robert Morris, David Rittenhouse, Provost William Smith and Trench Francis accompanied him. Mr. Hunter confirms the fact that the location of Stiegel's grave, like that of Moses, is unknown even to this day; probability locates it at Charming Forge. Nor can the last resting-places of Stiegel's mother, his second wife or his brother, Anthony, be identified.

I have too far extended these notes to touch upon Mr. Hunter's history of glassmaking generally, and of the richness of the Stiegel output. One of our own members has a rare collection of it, which could be illuminated and illustrated to great advantage and with much interest, by comparison with the catalogues and plates of this work. They will be alike a surprise and treasure to connoisseurs and collectors.

My purpose has been neither to praise Mr. Hunter—much as his labors deserve it—nor to advertise his book, for it does not need it. He is a highly successful lawyer in New York; and his co-worker and brother-in-law, J. B. Kerfoot, is the keen book critic of "Life," the sprightliest of our weeklies. Rather, in justice to ourselves, I desire to point out wherein he seems to have set aright some inaccuracies and dispelled some myths. I cheerfully admit facts alone are not history—a man may know a "wilderness of facts" and not be a historian; as the accurate photograph may really caricature its subject and

distort the original while the true portrait reveals the soul, so the historian must have imagination and sentiment and a bit of the partisan spirit will do no harm. Mathematics is an accurate science, but "the undevout astronomer is mad." Within the limitations of ascertained facts the historian may romance as to the likely drop the chips or shavings that misrepresent nor misstate, nor suppress the truth. We, as a society, profess to record history as made in its own workshop, and we must fearlessly drop the chips or shavings that have concealed or exaggerated the truth. So long as the Stiegel tradition keeps within these bounds, so long may it grow and flourish, and each recurring Feast of Roses give new touches of color to a career that, with all its failures, must ever remain one of the most romantic and picturesque in the history of Lancaster county.

# JOHN SCOTT AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The history of the public schools of the community surrounding Donegal is linked with the early history of Donegal itself. Especially is this true with regard to the townships of East Donegal and Conoy and the Borough of Marietta. Prior to the establishment of the public school system of Pennsylvania, the school masters of these localities came from Donegal. According to the most authentic information, the first school house in East Donegal township was built at Donegal Springs, a few years after the church was built. Colin McFarquhar, one of the early ministers of Donegal Church, taught a classical school, and, during his residence in Maytown, prepared a number of young men for college. The second oldest school house stood near the spring in Duffy's Park, about a mile outside of Marietta. This was as early as 1750, and an Irishman, named Murphy, taught here prior to the Revolution. Thomas Marshall Boggs, a Donegal pastor, taught a classical school in Marietta and Mount Joy. Joseph Jeffries, an Irishman, was one of the first teachers in the Borough of Marietta. He had previously taught at Donegal Church and at Breneman's, in Conoy.

The first school in Marietta, according to the best authority, was kept by a Mr. McCready on Walnut street. Afterward Mr. Jamison kept a school on Front street, but this became too

# JOHN SCOTT AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

busy and noisy, especially in rafting seasons, and Mr. Jamison removed his school to a one-story frame house in an alley just in the rear of the Bowman residence.

When Messrs. Anderson and Cook laid out portions of their respective farms into town lots, called Waterford and New Haven, in what is now the borough of Marietta, the former devoted the triangle, now occupied by the Marietta High School, for a school house and play ground, and it was here that the "Bell School" house was built. This was distinguished from other schools of later date by being called the "Public School." It was of brick, a full story high and about forty feet square, surmounted by a belfry at the east end, in which was a small but remarkably clear and loud-toned bell, said to have been purchased from a Philadelphia steamboat, and, therefore, in the habit of sounding loud to overcome the noises of city wharves and streets. James Anderson, who was primarily responsible for the establishment of this school in having provided the land in laying out his town, was one of the early Donegal settlers.

In what is now Conoy township, the early schools were taught by Donegal masters; and, according to some authorities, the common school system was accepted before the township of Conoy was cut off from Donegal in 1842.

John Scott, the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland on the first day of May, 1773, and died on the eighth day of October, 1842. He came to Donegal in the last years of the Eighteenth Century. Scott was a fence maker and plied his trade among the early settlers and farmers of this community. This is attested by the

large slab which marks his resting place in the Donegal Cemetery, immediately adjoining the church, for there appears thereon two posts, with a number of rails, the top ones of which are broken. The following story is told explanatory of this design:

A prominent member of the Donegal congregation was responsible for the design in that he prevailed upon John Scott's executor to procure it. When asked in later years the significance of the broken rails, he said it indicated that the bars had been broken and John Scott's soul let through. The same member of the congregation claimed to be the author of the following lines which appear on the slab:

"How loved, how valued once, avails
thee not,
To whom related or by whom begot,
A heap of dust alone remains of
thee,
'Tis all thou art and all the proud
shall be."

Scott was unmarried and lived in a small house in what is now the village of Maytown. He was frugal in his mode of living and evidently saved his earnings, for when he died in 1842, he left an estate valued at several thousand dollars.

His last will and testament reads as follows:

In the name of God; Amen. I, John Scott, of Donegal township, Lancaster county and State of Pennsylvania, calling to mind the mortality of my body and being of sound and perfect mind ordain this to be my last will and testament. And first, I recommend my soul unto God who gave it, my body to the dust in the hope of a glorious resurrection at the last day through the merits of my blessed Savior. And second, it is my will that my body be buried in decent manner and as respect what God has given

me in this life is ordained and bequeathed in the following manner—that all my just debts be paid and the remainder of my real and personal property be applied to the maintaining and support of my beloved, honored mother during her natural life, and at her decease, if anything remains, to be placed in the following manner—that two stones be placed on our graves not to exceed two hundred dollars and the remainder to be applied to the following use, to John McKee one hundred dollars, and to the education of poor children of all denominations to read the Bible, the best of all books, and it is my will that Peter Creabel and William Kearr be my executors of this my last will and testament, this third day of February, 1820.

Witness my hand and seal,

JOHN SCOTT.

N. B.—I do empower my executors to sell my real and personal property and apply the same to the use above mentioned by me.

JOHN SCOTT.

The spelling and construction of this will indicate that Scott was not a man of culture or education, and it is very doubtful, in my mind, whether his money was used for the purpose for which he intended it, for he evidently had in mind the religious rather than secular education of poor children.

A feature of this will, which may or may not be of particular significance, is the fact that Scott named as his executors William Kearr, a Scotch Irishman and Donegal pastor, and Peter Creabel, a Pennsylvania German.

Scott's mother had evidently died before him, for immediately upon his death there was an attempt on the part of the authorities to have his

estate escheated to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and this could only have been accomplished in view of the fact that he had no heirs or legal representatives to survive him. The proceedings to escheat the estate were resisted and Abram N. Cassel, who was one of the School Directors of Donegal township, interested Jacob Foreman, a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from Conoy township, and William Hiester, a member of the Senate, in the matter, with the result that on the fourth day of April, 1843, Hon. David R. Porter, then Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved a law, entitled: "An act to authorize the sale and conveyance of certain real estate, and for other purposes."

This Act of Assembly was one of those omnibus bills, which contain a number of subjects not related in any way to one another. For instance, the first section provided that "the trustees of the four United Congregations of Presbyterians or Reformed Churches in Lancaster county, be and they are, hereby authorized and empowered to sell certain real estate;" another section legalized a misnomer of the Trustees of Franklin College, in a certain conveyance of real estate; another section appointed certain commissioners to receive money, superseding certain others appointed in 1828; another section authorized the Trustees of Blockley Baptist Church, in the county of Philadelphia, to erect a new church building; and, finally, section 7, vested certain real estate in Nancy Call, in Westmoreland county, in the western part of the State. Section 3 of this Act of Assembly was as follows:

"That Peter Graybill, surviving executor of the last will and testament

of John Scott, late of Donegal township, Lancaster county, deceased, be and hereby is authorized to pay over to the treasurers of the townships of East Donegal and Conoy, in the said county, in proportion to the number of taxables in each, the proceeds of the estate of the said John Scott, which may remain after paying the debts of the said deceased, and the bequests mentioned in the said will, who shall, with the approbation of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, invest the same in bonds secured by mortgage on real estate, within said county, in trust for the support of the schools of said townships, and shall apply the interest thereof from time to time, as the same may be received, as may be directed by the School Directors of said townships respectively."

The best historic authority, in writing of John Scott, says that upon his death he devised the bulk of his property to the schools of Donegal. While it is true that the balance of his estate was distributed among the school districts of what was then Donegal township, it was only done in accordance with the preceding section of the Act of the General Assembly of 1843, and not in accordance with his last will and testament.

The common school system of Pennsylvania was established by Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved the first day of April, 1834, but the citizens of Donegal township refused to accept the law and declined to levy a tax to support the same. A. N. Cassel, William D. Slaymaker and others, who were friends of the common school law, were elected School Directors and used their best endeavors to acquaint the citizens of the community with the good features

of the system. They employed teachers and made themselves personally responsible for the teachers' salaries. This was not without its effect, for in the following year, we are told, the farmers of the district came to the support of the law and taxes were levied in accordance therewith.

Upon the erection of Conoy township in 1842, it was immediately decided to adopt the system, and a School Board, consisting of Frederick Hipple, Dr. Robert H. Jones, John Haldeman, Solomon Haldeman, John W. Hamilton and John Smith, Jr., was elected. This board held its first meeting April 4, 1842, whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That Conoy township does accept of the common school system, to commence on the first Monday of June next, and that the County Commissioners be requested to make the necessary arrangements to carry out said system according to the Act of Assembly."

On April 8, 1844, the Conoy Township School Board passed a resolution to build four new houses out of the fund "bequeathed by John Scott, of Donegal," one of said houses to be situated in Bainbridge, one at Stony Run, near Collins' Station, one at John Kob's on the Falmouth and Elizabethtown turnpike, and one at Ebersole's These houses were built by contract at prices from $220 to $265, and the houses at Kob's and Ebersole's are still used for school purposes, while the one at Falmouth was abandoned some years ago.

The amount received by Conoy township from the John Scott estate, in accordance with the Act of Assembly before referred to, was $1,234.18, and a larger amount must have been received by East Donegal township.

This Act of Assembly shows that political log rolling was as common in 1843, if not more so, than it is to-day. The historian says that Mr. A. N. Cassel got Mr. Jacob Foreman, member of the Legislature from Conoy township, interested in the bill, as well as William Hiester, who was a member of the Senate. While Conoy township had been cut off from Donegal prior to this time, it is evident that Mr. Cassel had to agree that Conoy township should get a portion of the fund in return for Mr. Foreman's support of the measure, while Mr. Foreman evidently had to promise the members from Philadelphia county to vote for that section of the bill authorizing the erection of the Blockley Baptist Church; and William Hiester, a member of the Senate, must have insisted upon those portions of the bill relating to Franklin College and the election of certain commissioners.

It was as true in 1843 as it is to-day that the Legislative game is one of give and take and in order to accomplish a good end, such as that accomplished by Mr. Foreman and Mr. Hiester, it is often necessary to reciprocate by voting for other measures in which members from other sections are interested, even though they might not be quite so meritorious.

# Minutes of November Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 6, 1914.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the society's room, with the president in the chair and Miss Martha B. Clark acting as secretary pro tem.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported the following donations since the last meeting:

Bound Volumes—The History of Nations, 25 volumes, gift from a friend whose name is withheld; Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1914.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; Cambridge Historical Society, publications; Historical Society of Frankford, papers; Linden Hall Echo; Historic Buildings now standing in New York which were erected prior to Eighteen Hundred, from Capt. E. E. Stokes, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Eighteenth Annual Report of the Carnegie Library; number of the Society's Pamphlets, from Miss Mary Dougherty; two numbers of the Jersey Shore Herald, containing the inscriptions on headstones in Old Pine Creek Graveyard. These inscriptions were copied by Fort Antes Chapter, D. A. R., and sent by that chapter as a gift to this society.

Receipted bill for tuition of Miss Jane Beaverly, at Linden Hall, in 1818.

Warming-pan, from Miss Maltz, of New York City.

# Minutes of November Meeting

Iron bolt, taken from the Aaron Burr Water Works, first in New York City, and stone from a fence in Bowling Green, New York, erected by the Colonists, from Capt. E. E. Stokes, of Brooklyn, N. Y., through H. M. Werner.

The name of Christian Neff, of Elizabethtown, was proposed for membership.

Two papers were read, one by Mr. Bernard J. Myers, on "John Scott and the Public Schools," and the other, written by Mr. Hensel, on "Stiegel's Life and Legends." Both papers were of unusual interest.

The discussion which followed was participated in by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter and Miss Bausman.

Signed:

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK,
Secretary Pro Tem.

# PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

# LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1914.

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"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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THE PASSING OF AN OLD LANDMARK

THE MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING

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1914.

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"Historic Incense, as seen in the olden centuries."

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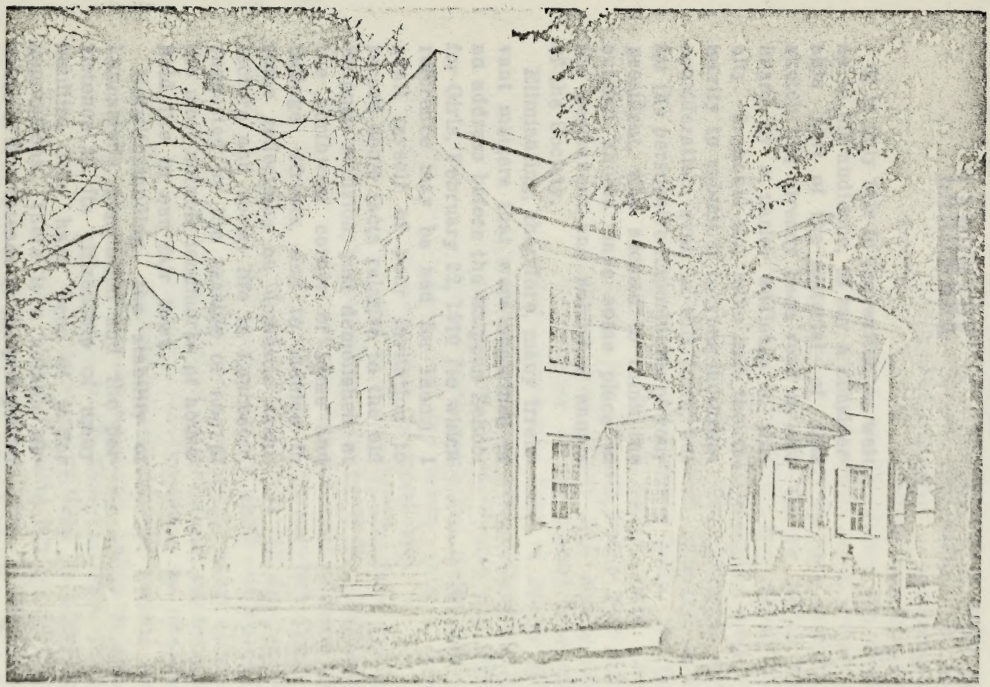
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THE SHIPPEN HOUSE--FRONT VIEW

THE PHILPOT HOUSE—FRONT VIEW

# THE PASSING OF AN OLD LANDMARK

It is only fair to the writer, as well as to his audience, to say a considerable part of the material of this sketch has already been read to and heard by a parlor audience in this city. I should not have had the temerity to submit it to your indulgent consideration, even in this form, but for the persuasive importunity of your president, who seemed to think the subject should have some place in the permanent and published annals of the Society.

Eliminating, therefore, many irrelevant matters that were contained in an address before the Shippen School for Girls, February 22, 1910 (to which reference may be had for them), I avail myself of your invitation to record some facts relative to the old Shippen mansion, just demolished, at the northwest corner of Lime and Orange streets, and to indulge in some reflections on domestic architecture and social life in Lancaster, suggested by the passing of one of the most notable landmarks of household life in our fair town.

Notwithstanding the stability of Lancaster's population and the persistence in its citizenship of many families who have been of it for generations, there is a notable absence of homesteads in the possession of even the third generation since their foundation. Throughout the county there are not a few family

# THE PASSING OF AN OLD LANDMARK

estates which have continued in the ownership of successive generations since the original proprietary grants. Nor are they restricted to any one of the racial elements which make up our composite citizenship. In the Pennsylvania-German settlements, such as the Strasburg-Lampeter-Pequea tract, Landis Valley and Graf-Thal, numerous farms are in the same name and family, as two centuries ago. In the Caernarvon region the footprint of the Welsh iron master has not yet been wholly ploughed down by an alien race. The Colemans and Grubbs retain large ancestral holdings on the Furnace Hills. In the Quaker Chester Valley, until very lately, the Pownall family held title direct from Penn; and among the Scotch-Irish of the Lower End the farm granted in 1745 to James McSparran, First, passed successively to the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth of the same name and blood; and it never left the family until a later generation, in April, 1908.

But in the city of Lancaster and its immediate suburbs it is exceptional to find any estate a hundred years old in the control of its founder's family; or upon which three full generations of one blood have dwelt continuously. "Abbeville," one of the most attractive of our older houses, refashioned from an old farmhouse by Langdon Cheves, passed through various mutations of ownership before it came into the Hager family in 1855. It has had three generations as occupants and owners, bidding fair to remain a permanent possession. "Wheatland," built nearly a hundred years ago, by William Potter, passed from one stranger to another. The "Hand house," alas! has long been lost to

family and historical sentiment. "Grand View" early passed from the ownership of the third generation. The imposing Grubb house was built by the father of ts present owner. Unique in its architecture, "Hardwicke," founded by Judge Charles Smith, had the largest variety of ownership down to the time of its demolition, when it was the estate of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis' daughter, Mrs. James Wiley. Prior to that, associated with it are such names as the Cassatts, Brintons and Thomas McElrath, partner of Horace Greeley in the ownership of the New York Tribune, who gave it its varied arboriculture and decorated its lawn with the marble statuary so familiar to Lancastrians.

The Cope house, at the northeast corner of Lime and Grant, is now replaced by a modern mansion. At the same period of the Revolution it had sheltered Andre, the spy, and Despard, the regicide—both destined to the scaffold. The Copes early relinquished it, and long as it was the property of the late Hon. A. Herr Smith he never manifested the slightest sentiment for its romantic associations.

In the Long home, with its picturesque story-and-half house, where the Hamilton Club stands, abode three, if not more, generations of one family. In various parts of the city,some like old-fashioned and unnoticed humble houses have long remained in one family; and I recall visiting one of these on Howard avenue some years ago, where the granddaughters of the builder (1801), with puffed hair and crinoline, looked as if they had stepped out of a fashion plate of the early Nineteenth century.

One of the most notable of the older edifices still standing is the Light house, now Fisher's grocery, at the northwest corner of Lime and East King, once the center of Light's nursery, operated by the grandfather of the late Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr. On its eastern end is a fine specimen of gable cornice; the date in dark-colored bricks—"1761"—attests its time.

Another fine specimen of the earlier Lancastrian period is the building owned by Alderman Spurrier, at the northwest corner of Mifflin and South Qeen streets—once the city home of Judge Charles Smith—across Mifflin street, on the opposite corner, was the home of his father-in-law, Jasper Yeates, now transformed. Behind the Smith home, at the northeast corner of Mifflin and Beaver, was the "Kitty" Yeates garden. In the rear of the Yeates property, long after the installation of a municipal water supply, was a "horse pond;" indeed "the Yeateses always had a horse pond."*

The Kelly house, with the old-fashioned sun dial, at the northwest corner of Orange and Shippen, is one of the few remaining models of an artistic day. The destruction of the Atlee stone house on the nortwest corner of Duke and Orange was the irreparable loss of what would have been an ideal home for this Society.

With the demolition of the old

*The records indicate that Jasper Yeates, at the time of his death, owned both the southwest and northwest corners of South Queen and West Mifflin streets. He purchased the southwest corner in 1775 and the northwest corner in 1784. His will refers to his house "wherein I now live" as being "in Queen street." His daughter, Mary, wife of Judge Charles Smith, acquired title to the Spurrier property from the other heirs of Judge Yerkes, in 1817.

Graef Hotel (later Shober's), to make place for the Y. M. C. A. Building, there passed away one of Lancaster's grand, old-time structures. The "Bowsman" house, on East King street, with its fine date plate, has long been out of the Bausman name, but that of the Jefferies family has for many years attached to it.

Most happily, when the great house and law office of George Ross, on the site of the present Court House, were torn down, the window and door frames were taken into the Lightner house, at Lemon and Duke, where Mr. Miller, the present owner, preserves them as fine illustrations of the excellence of old Lancaster domestic architecture.

The old Franklin College buildings, on Lime street, for many years have been transformed architecturally. The truncating of the fine feudal tower of the County Prison was a blunder that even now should be repaired. Restored to the eastern sky-line, it would be admirably balanced by the Gothic towers of Franklin and Marshall, rising above the foliage of College Hill, whose pinnacles catch the shafts of the dying sun as it sets behind the western horizon. The names of Haviland and Patrick Hayden Smith will ever be associated with Lancaster architecture during the fifties of the last century. The obliteration of the Court House of 1784 in Penn Square was vandalism, which we may hope will never be paralleled by the destruction of the present City Hall.

Old Trinity stands conspicuous among all Lancaster edifices as a rare specimen of untouched architectural grace and beauty. May the profane hand of the modern "restorer"

never be allowed to disturb its shapely spire and noble proportions.

One very reasonable cause for this brief tenure of family continuity in possession of ancestral homesteads is to be found in the conditions under which Lancater was originally settled and built. Its present circumscribed area was not only then deemed ample, but English and German residents alike crowded to the center, built on the street line, almost after the manner of foreign farm villages. The English tendency toward exclusiveness put the lawn in the rear of the house; German thrift induced the use of the back lot as a truck garden. in many cases outlying "acre lands" were owned by the principal citizens for pasture purposes.

With the increase of population and encroachment of business upon the residence section of the city, the grandfathers of the present generation were compelled to establish new homes. Aforetime it was common for people of means, and of business and professional eminence, to have their dwellings and stores or offices under the same roof. It will easily be remembered when lawyers like Col. Reah Frazer and Judge Patterson had their homes and offices together, on West King street; Mr. Stevens and Mr. Dickey, on South Queen; Mr. Franklin and Mr. Champneys, on East King; and of the merchant princes of their day, Steinman, Hager, Russell, Kieffer, Deaner, Bair, Heinitsh, the Wentzes, Demuths, Evans, Long and others lived in the rear and upper floors of their business establishments; while older bank cashiers, like Col. Peiper, of the Lancaster County, and Mr. Brown, of the Farmers, kept close to their ledgers and

vaults. The proprietors of hotels were not only in, but of, their hostelries—the dining-room and dormitories, stable and bar being "personally conducted" by them and their families. For obvious reasons local physicians have adhered to the old usage.

### An Early Mansion.

If I have led you by "a long, long road" to my subject, it is not because the strains of that popular ditty are in the air, but because the Shippen house illustrated, in unusual combination, our local history, its social and professional phases, its architecture, and the frequent changes of property ownership.

When the Hamiltons laid out their lots, the eligible center for residences was about the location of the Shippen house. Down around Hazel Swamp and Hickory Tavern—now the business center—was not considered so favorable. When the family who had control of these lots were spending more money in England than they were making in Lancaster, they reproached Jasper Yeates, their land agent, because their returns were not more frequent and copious. He retorted that so long as they rated their holdings at exorbitant prices they could not expect him to compete with cheaper offers to thrifty and industrious workmen settlers made by Adams, Bethel and others who were laying out villages, before the municipal consolidation, in the southern part of the city, traversed by streets still diagonal with the main avenues of Lancaster borough. This policy led to a somewhat tardy development, so that lots No. 1 and immediately following, on the Hamilton plan, beginning at the southwest

corner of Lime and Orange, were not improved until about 1854, when A. W. Russell engaged in what was then a large building operation. Some of our older folk recall when the ground on which the Kline house stands was used by John Wise, the aeronaut, to exhibit and invite patronage for a captive balloon tied on that lot.

William Penn, proprietor and founder of the Commonwealth, was the first person, responsive to organized society, who owned the Shippen house lot; and the Hamiltons, founders of Lancaster, were acquiring title to it and plotting this section just about the time Washington was born. When James Hamilton made title to Thos. Cookson, in 1750, he conveyed the exact dimensions and area which comprised it when sold to the Shippen School and before any grant to the Young Women's Christian Association. Its integrity was never disturbed in the one hundred and sixty intervening years—either by enlargement or diminution. That Thomas Cookson, like many of the foremost men of old Lancaster, came from England. He was a justice of the peace, register and surveyor and an early member of St. James', where his memorial tombstone is yet to be read of all men in the robing room. The monument to Edward Shippen is in the churchyard, behind the chancel, but the inscription upon it is illegible.

Cookson's widow's second husband, George Stevenson, laid out York and Carlisle, which, like most good places, west of us, are step-children of Lancaster. Cookson's one daughter dying in her minority, two-thirds of his estate in this and other extensive

properties went to his daughter Hannah, who had married Joseph Galloway, of Maryland. Partition proceedings vested the title in her and her husband. She died childless and Galloway got it first for life, as her surviving husband, and then the whole estate by purchase from Cookson's surviving nieces and heirs in England.

The price paid for the fee in 1768 was £2,500, sterling, from which I infer that the terms of Hamilton's grant to Cookson had been complied with, viz., "making, erecting, building and finishing upon the said two lots of ground two substantial dwelling-houses of the dimensions of twenty feet square,each with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand."

Galloway, who owned the property for nearly ten years, probably never resided here. His fine old house, known as "Tulip Hill," at West River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, is still standing, and has remained in the hands of the Galloway family for two centuries. A son of his half-brother was Joseph Galloway, Jr., therefore a nephew of Joseph, of Anne Arundel. Edward Shippen was a connection by marriage with both of them.

This Tory Joseph Galloway, Jr.,was a noted man of that day. Born in Maryland, early removed to Philadelphia to practice law,he became Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and a member of the First Congress. Like Franklin, he advocated a royal government for the colony; but, unlike him, he abandoned the Whig cause, became a zealous Tory, wore the British uniform, and from 1778 to 1808 dwelt in England with his motherless

daughter. He was a ready writer, a conspicuous pamphleteer, an unsparing critic of Sir William Howe. His writings, and especially his testimony before the House of Commons on the conduct of the war in America, are standard authorities for the historians in both countries of that eventful period in our history. He has been styled "the giant and corypheus of the Loyalist pamphleteers." Lecky quotes him; Trevelyan praises him highly and relies on his judgment; and in the bibliography appended to Moses Coit Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution" he appears with twenty-two titles. His scheme to avert the war with England was pronounced perfect by Edward Rutledge; it failed by the narrow vote of one colony.

### Sold to the Shippens.

The next and very distinguished owner of the property was Jasper Yeates, lawyer and Judge, for a long period probably the foremost citizen of the town. His name is linked with all our city's history of the later Eighteenth and early Nineteenth century, and is now associated with a famous local boys' school. Sarah Burd, wife of Jasper Yeates, was the daughter of James Burd and his wife, Sarah Shippen, who was the daughter of Edward Shippen, of "Lancaster." Hence the Yeates, Conyngham, Burd and kindred families. By the marriage of their daughter, Mary Shippen Burd, with Peter Grubb, "Shippen of Lancaster" became the progenitor of unnumbered Bates and Grubbs and Buckleys and Parkers, even to the third and fourth generation of ironmongers and iron-masters. Both Edward Shippen's and Judge

Yeates' lineal descendants still have representation at the Lancaster Bar in the person of Redmond Conynghom, Esq.,Counsellor and Referee in Bankruptcy. Judge Yeates owned this corner for less than two months—he never occupied it,and, likely,was only the medium through which it passed in 1779 to his wife's mother's brother, Edward S hippen, Jr., of Philadelphia, for £3,030—thirty more than Yeates paid for it. The new purchaser was the first of the family name to acquire title to the property. But none associated with it has left deeper or more enduring impress on the early history of Lancaster and this house.

We can trace the Edward Shippens back to England, the first born there in 1639; the next of the name, in Boston,in 1674, died in infancy. Another, born 1678, died in Philadelphia in 1714; He was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania as early as 1699, and the first Mayor of Philadelphia. He was President of the Council that governed the Province in 1703-4; one of Penn's "keepers of the Great Seal," who, with Thomas Story, his son-in-law, and Griffith Owen, signed and sealed the early deeds for Lancaster county lands. They are good examples of penmanship, as it is not taught in our later day schools—for boys.

Driven from Boston by persecution of the Quakers, Edward Shippen's third marriage later separated him from the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. His splendid house and home were celebrated throughout all the Colonies. Though located as far down town as South and Broad streets, his orchard was "great and famous," a "herd of tranquil deer reposed on his lawn; tulips, carnations

and roses grew in wild profusion in his fields, his daughters went to the assemblies in full dress on horseback, and their visiting cards, after the universal fashion of the day, were written on the face of imported playing cards. He had "the biggest person, the biggest house and the biggest coach"—and of such are the Kingdom of Heaven in Philadelphia even to this day.

Joseph Shippen was his brother, and it was his son, Edward IV., born in Boston in 1703, who spent most of his public life here, and died in Lancaster in 1781; Edward V., or Junior, who owned this property, was born in Philadelphia in 1729,and died there in 1806.

His father, Edward IV., had been a merchant, farmer, Councilman and Mayor of Philadelphia, before he became Prothonotary, Recorder and Register in Lancaster county, which places he held variously from 1745 until after the Declaration of Independence. It was he, I assume—and who knows but, as a tenant of these very premises, sitting out on this fragrant lawn—that balmy Sunday afternoon, July 26, 1778, whom Christopher Marshall greeted on his way home from church. Remembering that Marshall lived only a few doors up East Orange street, you will bear with me to hear this brief but delicious extract from his famous diary:

"Sunday, July 26, 1778. Fine Sunshine; clear, pleasant morning. I arose past seven; wind eastwardly. I took my walk in (the)orchard and observed the little concerns of our rural plantation. A general stillness now from the noise of drums, fifes, ets. The little birds, with their mates, chirping from tree to tree; the fruits

and vegetables; plenty and gay; the harvest got in, having been blest with fine crop of grass and grain, and fine weather. Thus has kind heaven blessed and (is) blessing us! Oh! saith my soul, that a universal hymn of praise and thanksgiving may arise and spread in and over our soul to our great and blessed Benefactor! Amen. In (the)afternoon I went to the Dutch Presbyterian Meeting house, where a suitable and good discourse was delivered on this text, Corinthians, II., Chap. 4:17, by one —— Fifer, minister of the Church of England living at Frederickstown or Fredericksburg, I did not learn (which). Returned with Ed. Shippen, who pressed me to stop at his house, and drank (a) glass of beer of his own brewing....After drinking tea, past seven, took (a) walk to Robert Taggart's, from there to the above mentioned meeting-house, where the aforesaid parson preached to (a) large collection of people on this text, Eccles. 12:1,which held till past nine."

A morning walk, a chorus of birds, a song of praise, a little beer, a little tea, two sermons in one afternoon! Those old forebears of ours, after all, were not a half bad lot. Lancaster won't be Lancaster any more when it fails to mingle good cheer with sound religion, and to appreciate that good living is a real part of the better life.

### A Pioneer Presbyterian.

It was this same Edward Shippen —the fourth, remember—who, as chief burgess of the town, was called out of church that bloody Sunday of the blessed Christmas-tide, 1763, when the sudden foray of the Paxton boys and their massacre of the Conestoga

Indians on the site of the Fulton Opera House disturbed the worshipping congregations of Lancaster's church people and stained our soil with a tragedy that has never had a local parallel. Though the victims found sepulture on East Chestnut street, near Lime, it was described as a location "not far from the town."

Be it noted that when John Woodhull came here as the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church—and when it had no mansard-roofed manse in sight—E. Shippen, Esq., was "one of the leading men among the Presbyterians," and when George Whitfield visited America in 1754 the Shippens were his staunchest friends. When Lancaster—then, as now, generous to every worthy appeal—raised a fund "for the distresses of the poor inhabitants of Boston," Edw. Shippen was in the chair, and was entrusted with the forwarding of the money.

His son, the younger Edward, was a lawyer of mildly Tory proclivities during the Revolution. When he forbade his daughters attending the famous British meschianza, it was due to a "feeling of shame at the indelicacy of the costume" expected, rather than to any patriotic sentiment. It was his daughter, Peggy, who became Benedict Arnold's second wife; and though she no doubt often visited her grandparents in Lancaster, her father bought this house most likely as a home for his father—soon after her betrothal to Arnold, but two months before her marriage. He owned it when her husband's treason shocked and stirred the Revolutionary cause. The one bright spot in that sickening and tragic story is Arnold's perfect loyalty to her even to death; and Lecky in his history says, "There is something inexpressibly touching

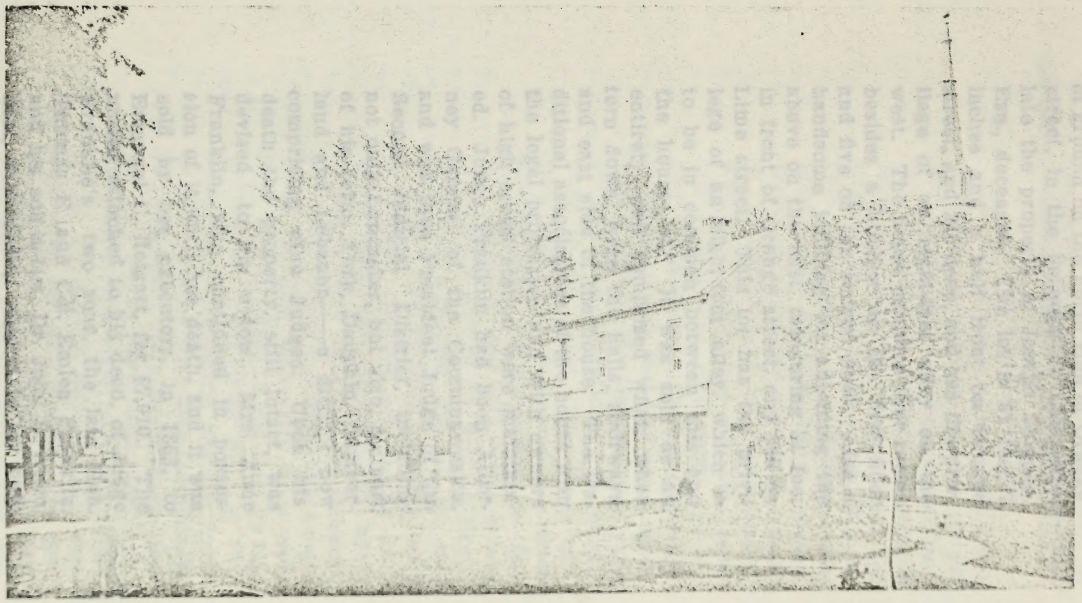
in the tender affection and undeviating admiration for her husband which she retained through all the vicissitudes of his dark and troubled life."

### Was Peggy Shippen Here?

It requires a vivid imagination to associate Peggy Shippen with the ghostly memories of this house and grounds—and the fact that her father sold it the next year after his father's death confirms the impression that it was bought as a home for him. But is it not pardonable to momentarily indulge the fancy that if Arnold and his bride had come up here to nurse the wound he felt when Congress ordered his courtmartial, the week before his wedding—if they had drank tea with Christopher Marshall for a week or two of respite from military and political intrigue, and had for a short season looked at and listened to "the little birds with their mates chirping from tree to tree" on these grounds, and had watched the magnolias unfold their rich and velvety purple to the balmy air of early spring,and marked "the patient stars" "climb the midnight sky" as they glittered through the dark pines that stood just back of the rearmost kitchen, and maybe heard a sermon or two at the "Dutch Presbyterian Church," things might have gone differently—poor Andre would have been spared from the gibbet and Arnold from everlasting disgrace.

That the people of the Commonwealth harbored no resentment against Shippen for his son-in-law's crime appears from the fact that he was Chief Justice of the State for more than six years preceding his death.

He studied law at the Inns of Court in London, and prepared with his own



THE SHIPPEN HOUSE--REAR VIEW

THE BINSEY HOUSE—REAR VIEW

property in the Lancaster "Journal" of April 28, 1810, describes it as "that large two-story brick house and lot of ground on the north side of Orange street, in the borough of Lancaster, late the property of Joseph Shippen, Esq., deceased. The lot is 61 feet 7 inches and a half front on Orange street, and 245 deep, and has the privilege of an eight-foot alley on the west. The house contains four rooms besides a kitchen on the first floor and five on the second floor. Also a handsome building lot adjoining the above on the east, measuring 34 feet in front of Orange street, and 245 on Lime street. This lot has the privilege of an eight-foot alley, which is to be in common between this and the house lot." It was sold as an entirety, and comprised what, when torn down, were the halls, stairways and east side of the house. The traditional associations of the house with the legal profession and with owners of high social station were maintained. Judge Franklin had been Attorney General of the Commonwealth, and was then President Judge of the Second Judicial District, including not only Lancaster, but also, for part of his term, York, Dauphin, Cumberland and Lebanon——a district now comprising nine Judges. Upon his death the property, still intact, was devised to his widow, Mrs. Anne Franklin, who continued in possession of it until her death, and it was sold by her executors, in 1853, to Emanuel C. Reigart, for $7,910. The names attached to his deed, of Judge Franklin's two sons, the late Hon. Thomas E. and Col. Emlen Franklin, and his son-in-law, Dr. John L. Atlee, first, will readily suggest to my patient hearers, without extended sugges-

tion, the illustrious company of Lancastrians whose ancestral associations extend over the twenty-six years of Franklin ownership and occupation.

### The Reigart Regime.

The next change in title made it the property of another leading lawyer and the home of a conspicuous family. Emanuel C. Reigart, of notable local and patriotic lineage, from the time of his admission to the Bar, in 1822, to his death, in 1869, after twenty-one years retirement from professional activity, was a leading citizen of Lancaster, and of the Commonwealth, distinguished for his learning, benevolence, civic spirit and social excellences. To his numerous descendants this roof tree was a memorable shrine. Mr. Reigart made very considerable alterations and extensions to the house. There is a current belief—which I have no right, and certainly no disposition to disturb—that the east side of the house remained a part of the first pre-Revolutionary structure erected on the grounds. The memory of living man or woman runneth not to the contrary. The west wing and the back buildings were built by Mr. Reigart. The rear kitchen was originally a separate building connected by a gallery; it was joined in the Reigart improvements. The front door in the center of the building, and the front to the east of the door, containing two windows, were undoubtedly the old part of the house, and there may have been some small part of a building to the west of this, but this was torn down by Mr. Reigart. He had an office in the front room to the west, and it formerly had a door entering from the front porch into the

west room, this door being later replaced by one window. After Mr. Reigart's changes there were no material alterations in the general lines of the building, and it remained one of the most attractive and generally admired of Lancaster's many beautiful homes.

During his ownership of the place Mr. Reigart made it the seat of gracious hospitality. When his daughter, the ever-young Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton—long live her ladyship—was married in these parlors, James Buchanan, her father's steadfast friend, then just chosen President of the United States, led her from the altar to the marriage feast. Indeed, three daughters of this household were married here within a year; and Mr. Reigart used to say, three weddings in one year, like Franklin said of three removals, were as bad as a fire.

### The Schroder Ownership.

Mr. Reigart's executors sold the property in 1870 to the late Francis Schroder for $19,500 and Mrs. Schroder parted with it to the Shippen School in 1905. Many witnesses here can attest that, during the Schroder proprietorship, the longest in its history, it lost nothing of its repute as the home of refined culture and a center of social pre-eminence. One of the pleasantest recollections of the famous Polish actress, Countes Modjeska, was of her entertainment here as the guests of the Schroder homestead. It ceased, with the withdrawal from it of Mrs. Schroder, to be the private residence of a single family, after a century and a half of rich historical associations such as have attached to no other single property in the town. The last child born

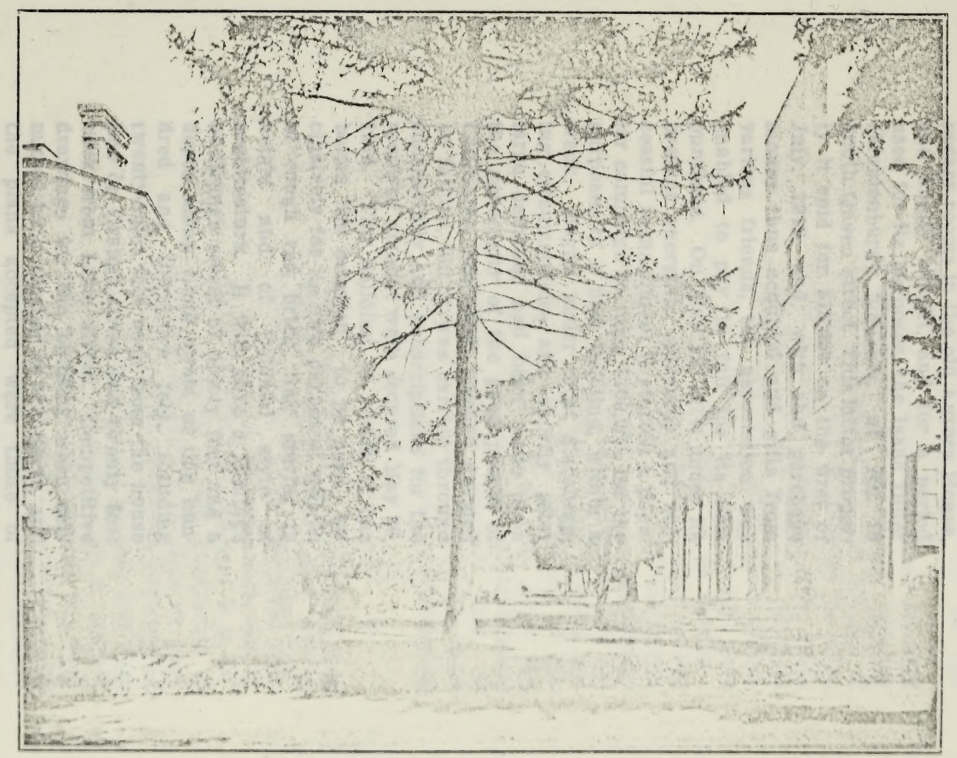
under its roof was Dorothy Hooper Schroder, now Mrs. James R. Locher.

For a time after the death of Mr. Schroder the house remained vacant and the property was for sale. A number of prominent citizens have since regretted they did not embrace the opportunity to continue this homestead in private hands. The late Senator Quay, who had already acquired considerable rural real estate between Lancaster and Columbia, was strongly inclined to buy the Shippen homestead.* Finally, on the first of February, 1905, through the medium of the Peoples Trust Company, acting as trustee, the property was sold to a number of gentlemen representing what was then the Lancaster College, a women's institution, subsequently merged with and enlarged into the Shippen School for Girls. The consideration in this transaction was $25,000, and, on December 24, 1909, the title lodged in the Shippen School for Girls. On July 2, 1912, that institution, for the consideration of $30,000, sold the Orange street front and 175 feet in depth on Lime street to the Trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association, reserving for the school itself the rear of the lot, facing on Marion street, on which its own institution is now built. Thus for the first time since the original grant the property was divided. The as-

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*Senator Quay wrote me from San Lucie, Florida, January 28, 1901, as follows (He subsequently changed his mind about the purchase):

"I want the Schroder property, but I want to know what I am getting, and would like to have a description of the house and grounds. How many rooms has the house? What is the capacity of the grounds? I suspect I would have to spend $5,000 for a stable for my white elephant—my library—and thirty-five is as much as I would like to put in. So you ought to get it for thirty to help me."



LONE LARCH—"UNCHANGING AS THE DAYS GO BY"

Tom Tyson, "Dinosaurs as the days go by."

sociation, which has torn down the old house and is about to erect thereon a modern structure, first occupied the Bechtold property, on the northeast corner of West Orange and Charlotte street, in 1893: then moved to temporary rooms in the old Aurora House, and finally bought, and for a period used for its purposes, the Isaac Diller (Muhlenburg) mansion, at No. 19 South Queen street. This latter property it sold for $18,000 on the first of July, 1912, and, with the purchase money thus acquired and gifts from various friends, the association was enabled to pay in full for its new purchase. On May 19, 1914, under its present energetic, generous and successful management it started a popular campaign to raise $100,000, for the purposes of a new building, within a week. Begun under most discouraging circumstances and shortly after large demands had been made upon the generosity of the good people of Lancaster, the effort seemed doomed to failure, but it was carried through successfully and subscriptions for the required amount were secured May 26, 1914. The building of which it has begun the erection, to be used exclusively for its own purposes, will be of rough red brick, four stories in height and of Colonial style of architecture. It will have a frontage of Orange street of ninety feet and a depth along Lime street of one hundred and thirty-five feet, standing twenty-eight feet back from the house line on Orange street and twenty feet back from Lime street. Competitive drawings for the building were submitted by a number of architects, and the plans accepted were those of Henry Y. Shaub, whose mother had been for many years an active worker in association work.

The munificent gift from the people of Lancaster of this property was a noble tribute to the sex of the good woman who endowed the Long Asylum, for her indigent sisters, and established Long Park for all the people.

When I contemplate these splendid benefactions, and recall how recently like and even greater was the gift of Lancaster's people; likewise the large sums of money, meantime, with which they have enriched churches, religious schools and other spiritual activities, how promptly and liberally they have responded to every call of charity—and when I hear voices, alien to our soil and strange to our sentiment, decry Lancaster as a community destitute of human sympathy and devoid of Christian grace; I console myself with the sage reflection of Edmund Burke: "I do not know the method of drawing up an indictment against a whole people" But, of course, the "hitter" of "the saw dust trail" rushes in where the philosopher fears to tread.

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If I have taxed your patience and mayhap "vexed your ears with a twice-told tale," I can only plead that, as one fond of this good city, and to whom nothing that concerns it is foreign, I rejoice in the illustration of stability afforded by a piece of property so central, handsome and eligible, preserving its exact outlines free from spoliation for more than a century and a half; as a lawyer, it has been a pleasure to recall the associations of this place, with the distinguished Judges and advocates whose names and families are entwined through its history; and as a member of this Society I am satisfied if in any way con-

tribution has been made to its acquisition of local history of anything worthy to be permanently preserved.

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It was the proud boast of an historic house in Virginia that none of the male sex "but a gentleman" had ever crossed its threshold; and there is a romantic incident related to prove that this tradition was maintained even when the murderous blows of a bloody civil war were given and parried at its very door, and the battle lines of hostile armies were drawn all about it. So, without odious comparisons or invidious distinctions, it may be fairly said that those who wrought the chain of title to this property, running from 1750 down to their last day, to our city's lasting credit, had "worn without abuse the grand old name of gentleman."

Nigh fifty years, boy and man, the lights from this hospitable mansion gleamed across my footsteps as they trod the paths of Lancaster, old and new. Every vestige of it will be obliterated and every line erased. In its stead will rise the proud monument of a far-reaching benevolence. But to the vision of mine elder eyes there will always come to this spot the ghostly outlines of Lancaster's pageant. On a rude bench in the shadow of the eastern gable wall the hardy frontiersman and the dusky denizen of the forest will barter beads for pelts. Here shuddering groups will tell, far into the night, the noonday tragedy from which the reckless rangers of 1763 rode back to the glebe lands of Donegal and Paxtang, wearing at their pommels bloody trophies of their vengeance on the heathen savage. Here weary-eyed women will watch and wait for the clatter

of the courier's hoofs who brings them tidings from the gloom of Valley Forge or gladsome cheer from the glories of Yorktown. Here beneath "the chirp of little birds" may Christopher Marshall drink betimes and gossip with Edward Shippen. Down these broad stairs frolicsome boys and girls madcap will gallop to the sports of the lawn. Here bewigged gallants and powdered dames shall dance the minuet, to the light of waxen tapers reflected in polished mahogany. Hence beaux of old Lancaster will attend their sweethearts to the great ball to Lafayette; here breaking hearts shall sob their grief for those who died in the trenches of the Civil War; here party plot and plan will scheme for political conquest; and from out these portals mourning cavalcades will wind their way to the silent city of the dead! And from these dim, dull echoes of the past a new and stronger generation shall catch inspiration to carry forward all the civic virtues and the social graces of a Lancaster forever old and always young!

# Minutes of December Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 4, 1914.

The last meeting for the year of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with President Steinman in the chair. There was a good attendance of members.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—New York Historical Society, collections, 1912 and 1913; Pennsylvania at Culpeper, Va., from the State Library, Harrisburg; Life Insurance Report; Fire and Marine Insurance Report; Water Supply Commission, Report of 1910-11 and 1912; Adjutant General's Report; Stiegel Glass, by purchase.

Magazine and Pamphlets—Penn-Germania, October, 1914; Linden Hall Echo; Internation Conciliation; Thanksgiving Sermon, preached in 1779; First Teacher's Institute of Lancaster County, in 1853, from Ethan Allen Weaver; Rafinesque, from Anthony M. Hance; number of historical pamphlets, from the Wyoming Historical and Geographical Society; Bulletin of Carnegie Library Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; Lancaster Directory for 1843, from E. R. Garvin; The New York Herald, from April 1865 to April 1866, from Miss Daisy Rohrer.

Christopher Neff, of Elizabethtown, was elected to membership. There were no nominations of new members.

Nomination of officers for the new year being in order, Rev. F. G. Bossert, of Mt. Joy, nominated the present

incumbents, as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.; W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman. The annual election takes place in January.

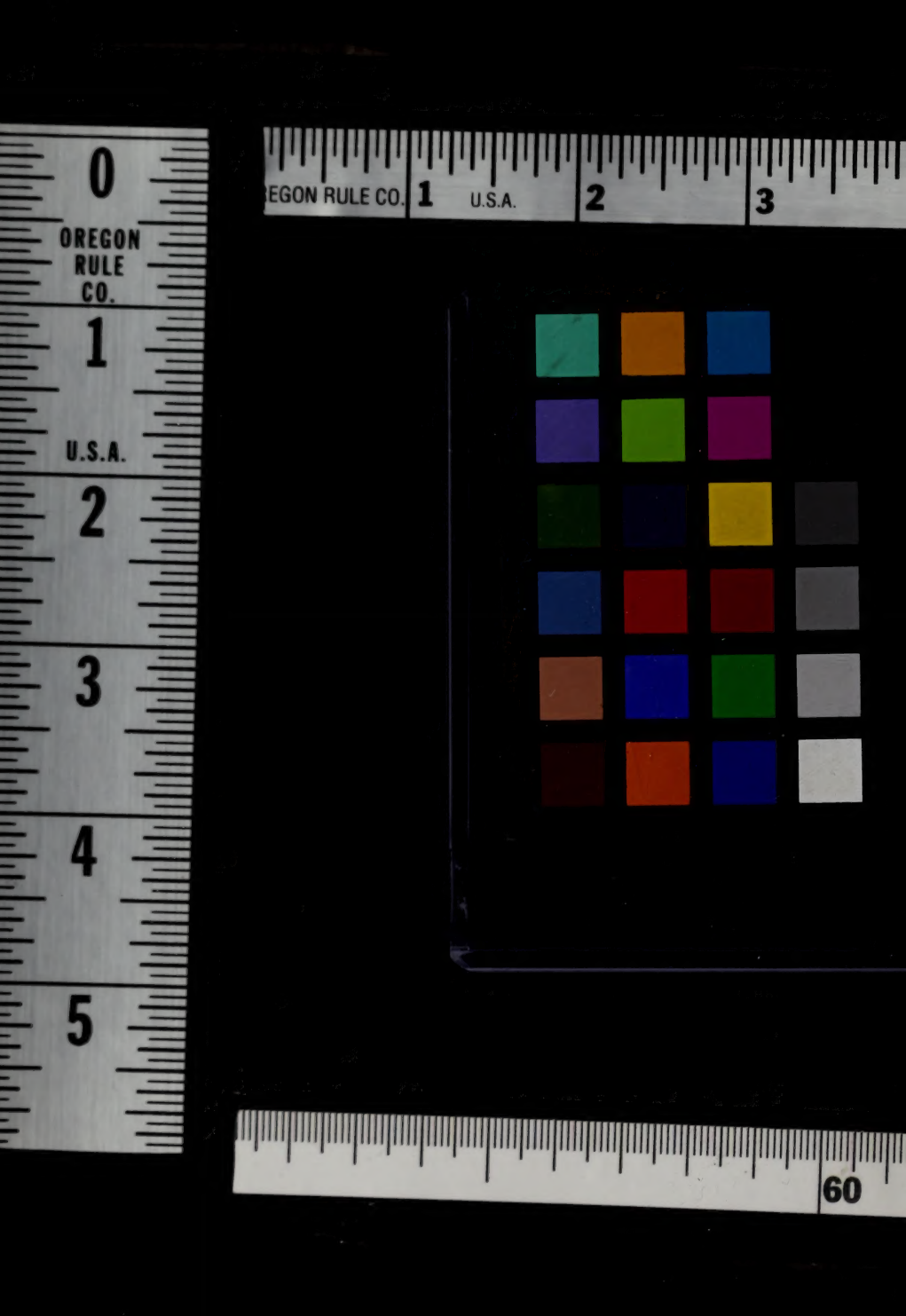
Mr. Hostetter referred to the splendid condition of the society's library, highly complimenting Miss Bausman on the large amount of work she had accomplished since she has had charge of it. The books all are in excellent condition.

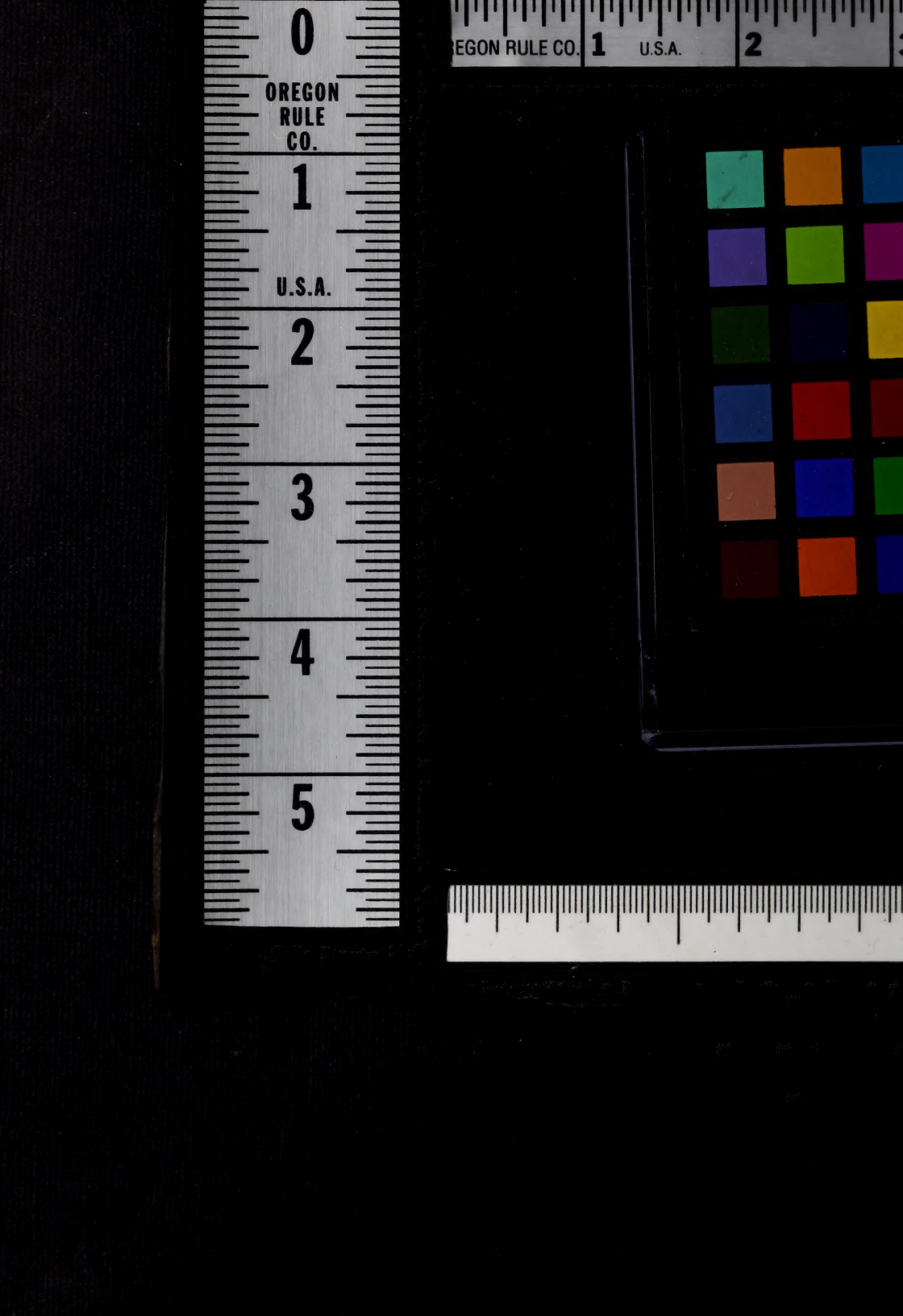
Miss Bausman, talking along the same lines, spoke of the value of the society's library as was developed by the recent efforts of a representative of the Carnegie Institution in Washington to find a number of valuable records, finally locating them here.

The paper for the evening was prepared by W. U. Hensel, Esq., who took as his subject, "The Passing of an Old Landmark." It was read by B. C. Atlee, Esq. The paper was one of the best that has ever been contributed to the society and brought forth many compliments for the author. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hensel and also Mr. Atlee.

After a brief discussion of the paper the society adjourned.

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